



# Weekly Report

*the authoritative reference on Congress*

WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10, 1954

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## THE HOUSE RACES

Top Issues And Control Outlook  
As Campaign Pace Steps Up

### OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

DISTRICT CHARTS

CASE FOR AIR POWER

DELAWARE RACE

NEW MEXICO RACE

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### THE WEEK IN CONGRESS. ....

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## capitol quotes

### RAISE THAT FELL

**First Class** -- "It was unfair and unjust to demand that the postal workers should have no increase unless and until Congress passed legislation that would provide an increase of rates for first-class mail.... At the present time this type of mail is providing revenue that amounts to over \$150 million more per year than the expense of servicing such mail.... It was wise and just to separate the question of an increased mail rate from the question of an increase for postal workers...." -- Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.), Aug. 20 House speech.

**Accomplishment Vetoed** -- "I would list as an accomplishment of this Congress the five per cent cost-of-living increase we voted for 1,500,000 postal workers and classified government employees whose salaries were last increased in 1951. The cost of living has increased since then. This has made it harder to recruit and hold the competent employees we need to conduct the business of the United States government. Congress voted the pay raise the last day of this session after killing a section, insisted on by the President, that would have raised postal rates. The President then vetoed the bill...." Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), Aug. 30 newsletter.

**Unsatisfactory Bill** -- "The bill...was unsatisfactory in many ways; among other things, no method of paying for the increase was provided and no adjustment of inequities was considered. The President and a great majority of Congress...tried to provide an increase on a realistic basis, and Congress even tried on a not so realistic basis at the end. The leaders of the Postal Workers, however, could see nothing but a straight 'across the board' increase, with the conclusion -- failure. The President has implied that he will be most receptive to a more realistic plan next session, and the postal workers will almost assuredly get an increase if those same leaders will try to be more reasonable." -- Rep. James P.S. Devereux (R Md.), Sept. 1 newsletter.

**Pay and Politics** -- "...The Administration has succeeded in stirring up the farmers, the labor organizations, and now the federal workers to opposition to the Republican Party. Where can we get votes that approve our course? Does the Administration want to defeat Republican Congressmen? It begins to look like it." -- Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.), Sept. 2 newsletter.

### HUMPHREY ON COMMUNISM

"The Senate and the House have both approved my proposal to outlaw the Communist Party. The Communist Party is not like our traditional political

parties. It represents the interest of a hostile foreign power and is, in fact, a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States. This bill will strengthen existing legislation for the control of subversive activities and strike at the root of the Communist threat." -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Aug. 30 newsletter.

### NEW WINE, OLD BATTLES

"Recent developments have made it clear that if the California wine industry is to survive it must have some protection against foreign wines produced by cheap labor. A very large segment of the wine industry of California is located in the 12th District which I represent.... U.S. tariff rates are now the lowest of any major wine growing country in the world. Vineyard labor costs range from 12 cents an hour in Portugal to 27 cents in France, with winery labor costing 17 cents an hour in Spain, 33 cents in France, and \$1.45 in California. To protect our workmen's wages we must have tariff protection to prevent dumping of cheap foreign wine surpluses on American markets...." -- Rep. Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.), Sept. 2 newsletter.

### BUSINESS DOMINANT?

"The moving finger of time has written the end of the 83rd Congress. Like the 80th Congress which was the first I attended, the 83rd was under the control of the Republican Party. The same trend in legislation that was discerned in the 80th Congress was again dominant in the 83rd. By that I mean the trend toward the domination of Congress and this time the Executive Department by Big Business. Slowly but surely in both the 80th and 83rd Congresses, the tendency was to forget people in the lower income brackets and to pass legislation that would benefit primarily people and groups with large incomes..." -- Rep. Henderson Lanham (D Ga.), Aug. 21 newsletter.

### LABOR DAY SALUTE

"Today both labor and management are represented in the bargaining conferences by men who can talk to each other in terms of workers productivity, industrial wage patterns, company financial position and other economic trends. Frequently labor representatives are as well informed about company finances as are the management people.... Under the proper laws and atmosphere, labor and management in this country can work with increasing harmony and effectiveness in the future." -- Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.), Sept. 6 newsletter.

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## 103 MARGINAL DISTRICTS

**They Hold Key To House Control In Election Struggle Where Even**

**The Top National Issues Are Being Fought Out Along Local Angles**

One hundred and three marginal seats in 32 states will determine control of the House for the 84th Congress, according to Congressional Quarterly. Bulk of these marginal districts are in the East (34), the Midwest (33), and the West (27). There are nine marginal districts in the South and border states.

The West has the greatest number of marginal districts in proportion to the total number of seats. Of its 57 Congressional districts in 11 states, nearly half -- 27 -- are marginal.

In the East the largest number of marginal seats is in Pennsylvania, with 10. New York has seven. California leads in the West with 10. In the Midwest, Illinois has seven, Indiana and Ohio six each.

A marginal district is one in which two parties are putting up a real contest for the seat at stake; neither side concedes it. CQ breaks down marginal districts into two categories: "Fighting" districts in which the party controlling the seat has the edge, but the opposing party is fighting to take the seat; and "doubtful" districts in which the race is so close that the outcome is uncertain.

### DOUBTFUL DISTRICTS

The CQ survey indicated there are thirty-nine doubtful districts in the twenty-four states. Thirteen are located in the Midwest, 13 in the East, nine in the West, and four in the South and border states.

Pennsylvania has five doubtful districts -- more than any other state -- and three of them are in Philadelphia. New York and Ohio have three doubtful districts each; Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, California, Virginia and Washington have two each.

Twenty-seven of the doubtful districts are now represented by Republicans. Most of them are freshmen Congressmen who, observers generally agree, came in on the President's coattails in 1954, and many have tied their chances for re-election to their endorsement of the President's program. Nearly all of the districts are in industrial or urban areas.

Seats in 12 doubtful districts are held by Democrats. Most of these districts are doubtful because of local conditions, often party factionalism. Two of the districts were won by the GOP in 1952, but were taken over by the Democrats in special elections in 1953.

### FIGHTING DISTRICTS

The CQ survey indicated there are sixty-four "fighting" districts in twenty-seven states. Twenty-one of these are in the East, 20 in the Midwest and 18 in the West. Five are located in the South and border states.

California has eight fighting districts. Pennsylvania and Illinois have five each, while Massachusetts, New York, Indiana and Michigan have four each. Most fighting districts are in industrial and mining areas, many of which are plagued by unemployment, part-time employment or industrial cutbacks.

Republicans control 38 of these fighting districts; Democrats control 26. Incumbents currently are conceded an edge in these districts, but undoubtedly some will be beaten in November.

## Control Of The House

The Democrats' chances appear good to win control of the House in the 84th Congress for several reasons: They have only 38 marginal seats, as compared to 65 held by the GOP. Democrats are out of power, and the minority party has picked up seats in every midterm election since 1900, with the exception of 1934. They must pick up only five seats for the 218 which assures control of the House. When Congress adjourned the House lineup was 218 Republicans, 213 Democrats, and one independent. There were three vacancies, representing two seats generally held by Democrats and one generally held by the GOP.

Neither party expects as drastic a change in the House lineup as occurred in 1938, when Democrats lost 71 seats and the Republicans picked up 80 from the Democrats and third parties.

Each party believes turnover in House seats will be small, as in 1926 when Democrats picked up 12 seats and the Republicans lost ten. Democrats contend, however, that accentuated unemployment, drop in farm income, or a worsening international situation such as occurred just prior to the 1950 election could make their pickup total much higher.

### GOP CONFIDENT

Republicans say they are going to hold their own in the coming election, although they presently appear to have more marginal House seats than the Democrats. Tradition is also against them.

GOP spokesmen say the new Republican administration has "caught on" with the voters. The Administration had a batting average of .830 in the 83rd Congress, according to the White House. The CQ Boxscore gave the President -- not the Administration-- a batting average of .646. Have it either way, Republican politicians claim the average is a good one in any league.

Republicans want the voters who "liked Ike" in 1952 to vote for his Party in 1954, and they are trying to identify him in the voters' minds with the Republican ticket. The GOP Congressional Campaign Committee and the National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee, a group of independents backing Republicans for Congress, have taken pictures of about 175 Republicans shaking hands with the President. Speakers tell voters that "Ike" is a team player and needs more Republicans on his team.

### 1956 NOT FAR AWAY

Professional politicians regard the election as particularly important because after November, 1954, roils around, November, 1956, will be the next

## The 103 Marginal Districts

"Marginal" districts are ones in which each party is staging a real battle for control, and neither concedes. These break down into:

### "Doubtful" -- Seat is a tossup

"Fighting" -- Party now holding has best chance but the "ins" will have to fight to hold the seat.

The 103 marginal districts, by District number, are in 32 states:

EAST	DOUBTFUL		FIGHTING	
	R	D	R	D
CONN.	3		2, AL	
DEL.	AL			
MD.	5		6	7
MASS.			8, 10	2, 4
N.H.			1	
N.J.		6		4
N.Y.	12, 25	6	41, 42	7, 18
PA.	6, 10, 11	3, 5	19, 22, 25	14, 21
W. VA.	4			1, 2
MIDDLE WEST				
ILL.	3	2	11, 23, 25	9, 21
IND.	3, 8		5, 6, 7, 9	
KAN.		1		
MICH.		13	6, 12, 17	14
MINN.				3
MO.	4, 6			11
NEB.			2	
OHIO	3	6, 15	13, 14, 16	
WIS.	5	9	2	
SOUTHERN- BORDER				
FLA.				1, 7
KY.	3			
N.C.	10			5, 9
VA.	6, 9		10	
WEST				
ARIZ.			1	2
CALIF.	12	6	1, 9, 13, 18, 21, 30	8, 17
COLO.			3	1, 4
IDAHO		1		
MONT.	2			1
NEV.	AL			
ORE.	3		2	
UTAH	2		1	
WASH.	1, 2			AL
WYO.			AL	

### TOTAL

39—DOUBTFUL — 27 R — 12 D  
64—FIGHTING — 38 R — 26 D

Total Marginal Districts -- 103



political test. A GOP defeat this fall would be a setback for Republican hopes to retain the Presidency in 1956. A Democratic victory would be a shot-in-the-arm for their hopes to recapture the White House.

Republican professionals are eager for a party victory in 1954. In 1952, President Eisenhower led in 297 Congressional districts, but Republicans won only 221 House seats in the Eisenhower sweep -- and subsequently lost two of them in special elections in 1953. They want a large GOP vote to bolster the party, particularly if the President does not choose to seek re-election in 1956.

#### SOME STEPPING ASIDE

All but 23 Representatives -- 11 Republicans and 12 Democrats -- are seeking re-election to the 84th Congress. Twelve of those not up for re-election -- eight Republicans and four Democrats -- filed for the Senate. One Democrat, Louis B. Heller (N.Y.), resigned from the House July 21 to become a municipal court judge, and another Democrat, Robert T. Secrest (Ohio) was appointed to the Federal Trade Commission. Nine Congressmen -- three Republicans and six Democrats -- are retiring from political life.

##### Filed for the Senate

Republicans (8)	Democrats (4)
Herbert B. Warburton (Del.)	Samuel Yorty (Calif.)
Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)	Laurie C. Battle (Ala.)
Wesley A. D'Ewart (Mont.)	Charles Howell (N.J.)
Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)	Pat Sutton (Tenn.)
Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)	
Norris Cotton (N.H.)	
George H. Bender (Ohio)	
William H. Harrison (Wyo.)	

Battle and Sutton were defeated in primaries.

##### Retiring from political life

Republicans (3)	Democrats (6)
Ernest K. Bramblett (Calif.)	Harold Patten (Ariz.)
James S. Golden (Ky.)	William Lantaff (Fla.)
Alvin F. Weichel (Ohio)	Edward J. Hart (N.J.)
	Frank Wilson (Tex.)
	John Lyle, Jr. (Tex.)
	Lloyd Bentsen (Tex.)

Five Representatives -- one Republican and four Democrats -- have been defeated for renomination in primaries. They are Homer D. Angell (R Ore.), George D. O'Brien (D Mich.), Robert Crosser (D Ohio), Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.) and Ken Regan (D Tex.).

#### ALREADY ELECTED

Eighty-five Representatives -- 83 Democrats and two Republicans -- were unopposed for seats in the 84th Congress. Democrats usually put up opposition in every state. This year the only two unopposed Republicans are Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) and Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.).

In several Southern states Democratic nomination means election; Republicans often do not put up even token opposition. In this election no Republican is running for the House in four Southern states: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina. Ordinarily Georgia also would be included in this list, but this year there is GOP opposition in the Fifth District. There are two or more uncontested districts in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

California and Massachusetts are the only states outside Southern and border states in which there are uncontested districts. Two California Democrats, Reps. Clair Engle and John F. Shelley, won both nominations in the 1954 primary under the state's cross-filing law. Two Democrats, John W. McCormack, Democratic House Whip, and Thomas J. Lane, as well as Mrs. Rogers are uncontested in Massachusetts.

Following is a list of states and the number of seats already won by the party designated:

Alabama -- 9D	Massachusetts -- 2D, 1R
Arkansas -- 6D	Mississippi -- 6D
California -- 2D	North Carolina -- 2D
Florida -- 6D	South Carolina -- 6D
Georgia -- 9D	Tennessee -- 4D, 1R
Kentucky -- 3D	Texas -- 17D
Louisiana -- 7D	Virginia -- 4D

In a number of states where nominees are chosen by the district party organization, as Republicans often are in the South, there is still time for opponents to qualify for seats presently uncontested.

#### "Local Issue" Campaign

Like most midterm elections, this one will be fought out mainly on local issues. Half a dozen issues bulk large in the campaign -- economic conditions, farm program, power, taxes, communism, peace and foreign policy -- but most of them have local angles.

The farm issue is a good example. In areas with big grain or cotton production, such as Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and the South, the cutback in price supports on basic farm crops is a big issue. It is coupled with acreage restrictions on wheat, cotton, and other crops in heavy surplus.

In dairy states like Wisconsin, Minnesota and New York, the decision of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to cut back dairy price supports -- Congress backed him up -- is a major issue.

In livestock and poultry areas -- the Western cattle country and poultry-growing New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware -- the cost of food is an issue. Republicans claim the new farm program will offer lower feed prices. Many Western Democrats say the answer lies in price supports on livestock.

In drought-stricken Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, there is controversy on how well the drought-aid program is being administered, and whether it is enough to meet the needs of farmers and livestockmen. In other areas, such as southern Illinois, drought aid, or lack of it, is an issue.

Deportation of "wetback" Mexican farm labor is an issue in Southern California and elsewhere in the Southwest. The size of the soil conservation and REA programs is at issue everywhere, particularly in the Midwest and Kentucky and Tennessee.

#### CITY SLANT ON FARM PROGRAM

Citing the role meat shortages played in the 1946 election, when housewives protested at the polls, Republicans say the new farm program will aid them in non-farm areas. They say the program offers the promise of lower food prices, and the cutback in dairy price supports is already reflected in lower butter prices. GOP spokesmen also believe four out of five farmers who do not produce basic farm crops are in sympathy with the new program. They are telling grain farmers that the farm surplus legislation offers an opportunity to end a situation which has depressed farm prices since the end of World War II. Surpluses which cost \$700,000 a day to store at taxpayers' expense are neither good economics nor good politics, say Republicans.

Democrats claim farm income has declined by \$4 billion since the Republicans took over, and that a cut in grain and dairy price supports will accentuate this trend. And they are telling city voters that if the farm population is not prosperous the rest of the country isn't either.

To emphasize the farm issue, Democrats held a Midwestern farm conference in South Dakota Aug. 28 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1131). Democratic incumbents and nominees for 22 House seats attended. But Democratic professionals are talking of winning only four of the districts represented at this conference: the 23rd Illinois; Seventh Indiana; Fourth Missouri; and Second Nebraska. The main reasons why Democrats believe their chances are good in these districts are unemployment and industrial cutbacks, not the farm program.

## Drought Disaster Areas

Number of Counties Designated as Drought-Emergency Areas, By Congressional Districts

State	District No.	No. of Counties
Arkansas	2	7
	3	6
	4	5
	5	5
	6	4
Colorado	2	13
	3	12
Kansas	2	8
	3	9
	4	5
	5	8
Missouri	2	1
	4	8
	6	10
	7	17
	8	8
	9	14
	11	17
New Mexico	At Large - 24 Counties	
Oklahoma	1	5
	2	16
	3	3
	4	3
	6	14
Texas	2	1
	3	3
	4	1
	6	7
	7	4
	9	2
	10	10
	11	6
	12	5
	13	1
	14	3
Wyoming	15	2
	16	5
	17	7
	19	2
	20	1
	21	15
	At Large - 13 Counties	

#### Total

In 8 States: 42 Districts

With 310 Drought Counties

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Aug. 30, 1954

## Fact Sheet

### HOUSE ELECTION ROUNDUP

This is the second CQ 1954 election roundup, by state, of the 103 districts in which the major battles will be waged during the campaign. In these Districts, the outcome can go either way.

Each district roundup includes this basic data: Number of the district, location, name of incumbent and his party affiliation, his hometown, his 1952 election percentage and whether the district was carried by President Eisenhower or Adlai E. Stevenson in 1952. Election percentages pertain to the 1952 election unless otherwise specified.

Total number of districts is listed at the beginning of each state roundup, followed by the words "fighting" and "doubtful." "Fighting Republican" or "fighting Democratic" means that the party now holding the district has the edge; the district leans with the incumbent party. "Doubtful Republican" and "doubtful Democratic" means that the outcome is in doubt (and indicates the party now holding the seat).

CQ roundups are based on statistical and research data, on checking the opinions of professional party politicians and political observers in Washington and in the field.

#### ARIZONA

Two seats -- 1R, 1D  
Fighting -- 1R, 1D

Primary: Sept. 7

First (Maricopa county -- Phoenix) -- John J. Rhodes (R), Mesa, 54 per cent. Seat went GOP in 1952 by about 10,000 votes, Eisenhower by nearly 27,000. GOP expects to hold it; Democrats say their chances depend on showing of ex-Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D) in governor's race, and on their nominee. Democrats running are State Sen. L. S. Adams, ex-Rep. Richard F. Harless, and A. T. Spence, a cattleman, all of Phoenix. Unemployment in Phoenix. Leans GOP.

Second (Tucson and rest of state) -- Harold A. Patten (D), Tucson, 56.9 per cent. Eisenhower district. Patten, retiring, Democrats sure they can hold, but GOP sees outside chance for pickup. In race: Democrats A. B. Sieh, Patten's administrative assistant; Stewart L. Udall, young attorney and son of state judge; M. L. Brooks -- all of Tucson; and John C. Smith, Jr., of Somerton; Republicans Henry Zipf, administrative assistant to Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R); and John McInnes, state legislator -- both of Tucson. McInnes has made McCarthyism an issue -- he's against it. Leans Democratic.

#### CALIFORNIA

30 seats -- 19R, 11D  
Fighting -- 6R, 2D  
Doubtful -- 1R, 1D

Primary: June 8  
(CQ Weekly Report p. 747)

Democrats optimistic about California because party labels on primary ballots now limits state's unique crossfiling system. Democrats filled almost complete slate and rolled up large vote in June 8 primary. Both parties believe California will be a major battleground for House seats. Unemployment in several areas, including Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland.

First (northern coastal) -- Hubert B. Scudder (R), Sebastopol, won both nominations in 1952. Eisenhower district. GOP expects Scudder to win. Democrats say Max Kortum (D), Petaluma poultryman and businessman, is working hard, "fits the district." Family has lived in area for several generations. Leans GOP.

Sixth (Solano and Contra Costa counties) -- Robert L. Condon (D), Walnut Creek, 50.6 per cent. Stevenson district. Before primary Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell and seven members of Solano County Democratic

Central Committee urged Condon not to run because of question as to whether he is a security risk, which he has denied. (CQ Weekly Report, 132, 266). He won Democratic nomination in primary, but trailed John F. Baldwin, Jr., (R), Martinez lawyer by about 6,800 in overall vote count. Condon beat Baldwin in 1952 by 2,012 votes. At issue: Eisenhower record and Condon's controversial background -- Baldwin claims Condon should not represent a district with five major military installations because in 1953, he was refused clearance for atomic information. District almost 2-1 Democratic by registration, but Baldwin ran ahead of GOP ticket in 1952. Doubtful.

Eighth (three assembly districts in Alameda county) -- George P. Miller (D), Alameda, won both nominations in 1952. Eisenhower district. Democrats say Miller is odds-on favorite. GOP nominee, Jess M. Ritchie of Oakland, maker of ADX2, is well-known in area. Issues: government "threats" to small businessmen, Reds in government, "massive retaliation policy," unemployment in Oakland. Leans Democratic.

Ninth (San Mateo) -- J. Arthur Younger (R), San Mateo, 53.1 per cent. Eisenhower district. Dr. Harold E. Taggart (D), Dean of Men at San Mateo Junior College, lost in 1952, but in 1954 primary trailed Younger by only 6,000 votes. He has good local organization. GOP expects Younger to pick up strength during campaign. Issues: Eisenhower program, balanced budget, taxes, civil rights, Communism, Reds in government, foreign policy, U.S. role in U.N. Leans GOP.

12th (Fresno) -- Allan Oakley Hunter (R), Fresno, won both nominations in 1952 but Stevenson carried 12th. Hunter has stiff competition from B. F. Sisk (D), Fresno auto dealer, who trailed Hunter by only 2,300 votes in primary. Cotton and grape growers disgruntled about deporting Mexican labor. Unemployment in heavily Democratic Fresno. Doubtful.

13th (four counties Northwest of Los Angeles) -- Ernest K. Bramblett (R), Pacific Grove, 51 per cent. Eisenhower district. Bramblett won by only 2,980 votes in 1952, is not seeking re-election. He is appealing February conviction, under "false statements" law, regarding statements about his office payroll to House Disbursing Office. Nominees are Charles M. Teague (R), Ojai, whose family has lemon interests in area, and Timothy I. O'Reilly (D), railroad labor man and ex-mayor of San Luis Obispo. Democrats fear that Edwin L. Carty (D), Oxnard, who ran third in primary, may "sit this one out." Teague got about 12,000 more primary votes than the total for both Democrats. Leans GOP.

17th (Los Angeles) -- Cecil R. King (D), 54.6 per cent. Eisenhower district. A long-shot, for GOP, but possible Democratic factionalism may aid Robert H. Finch (R) Inglewood attorney and veteran of World War II and Korea, who lost in 1952. Unemployment in area. Leans Democratic.

18th (Long Beach) -- Craig Hosmer (R), Long Beach, 55.5 per cent. Eisenhower district. New Lakewood addition to Long Beach is Democratic. Joseph M. Kennick, juvenile supervisor, who ran against Hosmer in 1952 (and in 1954 primary trailed him by only 3,000 votes), is rated stronger by Democrats this year. Issues: Cutbacks in Navy installations, maritime business. Leans GOP.

21st (Los Angeles) -- Edgar W. Hiestand (R), Altadena, 53.6 per cent. Eisenhower district. Hiestand got about 15,000 more votes than all three Democrats in primary, but Democrats call their William E. Roskam, Burbank insurance man, a good campaigner. Issues: Unemployment in area, Hiestand's record, which Democrats claim is vulnerable. Leans GOP.

30th (San Diego) -- Bob Wilson (R), Chula Vista, 59.6 per cent. Eisenhower district. Democrats' hopes faded somewhat after primary because Wilson got nearly 26,000 more votes than Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire (D), personal physician to the late President Roosevelt. San Diego went heavily GOP in

1952, but registration is predominantly Democratic. Large Navy vote. Unemployment in area. Leans GOP.

#### COLORADO

Four seats -- 2R, 2D  
Fighting -- 1R, 2D

Primary: Sept. 14

First (Denver) -- Byron G. Rogers (D), 50.8 per cent. Eisenhower district. GOP candidates: Mrs. J. Ramsey Harris, wife of Denver attorney and former co-chairman of National Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Campaign Committee, and George T. Evans, Denver attorney. GOP plans to go all-out to pick up Denver, where the President has been vacationing. Democrats say GOP opposition is not enough to topple Rogers, look to strong Democratic state ticket to aid him. Leans Democratic.

Third (Pueblo-Colorado Springs) -- J. Edgar Chenoweth (R), Trinidad, 57.7 per cent. Eisenhower district. Chenoweth's chances have improved with Colorado Springs' selection for new Air Force academy and increased employment in Pueblo. Hot primary for Democratic nomination between Fred A. Betz, Sr., co-publisher of Lamar Daily News, and Alva B. Adams, Jr., Pueblo, son of late Senator. Issues: Administration record, severe drought in Southeastern Colorado, House rejection of Frying Pan-Arkansas project. Leans GOP.

Fourth (Western Slope) -- Wayne N. Aspinall (D), Palisade, 50 per cent. Closest district in country in 1952. Aspinall won by 29 votes; Eisenhower carried 2-1. Aspinall is "in," according to Democrats. Charles Wilson, Glenwood Springs resort operator, is GOP nominee. Issues: Upper Colorado storage and Frying Pan-Arkansas projects and Administration record. Leans Democratic.

#### CONNECTICUT

Six seats -- 5R, 1D  
Fighting -- 2R  
Doubtful -- 1R

Convention state  
(CQ WR, pp. 1008-10)

At large -- Antoni N. Sadlak (R), Rockville, 55 per cent. Eisenhower carried state. Hot governor's contest between Gov. John Davis Lodge (R) and ex-Rep. A.A. Ribicoff (D) factor in race. Joseph Lyford of Westport, former assistant to ex-Gov. Chester Bowles (D), Democratic nominee. Leans GOP.

Second (New London) -- Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R), Pomfret Center, 55.5 per cent. Eisenhower district. A switch district from 1944-1950. Second has been GOP for past two elections, and Seely-Brown is given edge to repeat primarily because he sees about 10,000 constituents annually. Henry Pierce, Clinton selectman and farmer, is Democratic nominee. Leans Republican.

Third (New Haven) -- Albert W. Cretella (R), North Haven, 52.8 per cent. Eisenhower district. Cretella has rugged fight. He and part of GOP district organization do not see eye to eye. Democrats made gains in municipal elections in New Haven area last year, and James F. Gartland of East Haven, local Democratic leader, is making strong bid. Unemployment in area, especially in Waterbury. Doubtful.

#### DELAWARE

One seat -- 1R  
Doubtful -- 1R

Convention state  
(CQ WR, p. 1067)

At large -- Herbert B. Warburton (R), Wilmington, 51.9 per cent. Eisenhower carried state. Democrats optimistic, nominee is Harris B. McDowell, Middletown, Democratic state chairman and former secretary of state. Congressional and Senate campaigns will interlock, Warburton running for Senate. Mrs. Lillian I. Martin (R), Milford, first woman to be nominated for state-wide office, has backing of several women's groups. She has been chief accountant of State Budget Commission, active in GOP politics. Seat GOP since 1946. Unemployment in Wilmington. Doubtful.

#### FLORIDA

Eight seats -- 8D  
Fighting -- 2D

Primaries: May 4-25  
(CQ WR, p. 595)

First (Tampa-St. Petersburg) -- Courtney W. Campbell (D), Tampa and Clearwater, 50.7 per cent. Eisenhower district, but expected to return to traditional voting pattern this year. Much depends on whether turnout in Democratic Hillsborough county (Tampa) offsets big GOP vote in Pinellas county (St. Petersburg). William C. Cramer, Pinellas county attorney who lost to Campbell in 1952 by only 1,863 votes, is GOP nominee. Seasonal unemployment. Leans Democratic.

Seventh (Sarasota-Lakeland) -- James A. Haley (D), Sarasota, 56.3 per cent. Eisenhower district. GOP nominee, E.B. (Smoky) Sutton, former Democratic mayor of Lakeland, has to cut into heavy Democratic vote in populous Polk county, to add to GOP Sarasota. Both parties agree campaign needs more steam than it has shown to date to unseat Haley. Leans Democratic.

#### IDAHO

Two seats -- 1R, 1D  
Doubtful -- 1D

Primary: Aug. 10  
(CQ WR, p. 1037)

First (northern Idaho) -- Gracie Pfost (D), Nampa, 50.3 per cent. Eisenhower district. Seat has been one of closest in country in past two elections. Democrats fear primary win of ex-Sen. Glen L. Taylor (D) for Senate may hurt Mrs. Pfost. GOP nominee Erwin H. Schwiebert, 44, Caldwell, served four terms in Idaho house, was majority leader in 1947, one in state senate; has been teacher, businessman, active in civic drives; "pledged support to President Eisenhower's program to the fullest extent consistent with the interests of Idahoans." Issues: Administration power policy, particularly Hells Canyon dam, unemployment in metal mining areas; federal aid for Lewis and Clark highway, construction of Ice Harbor dam. There may be reaction to state's cutting off funds for Normal school at Lewiston. Doubtful.

#### ILLINOIS

25 seats -- 16R, 9D  
Fighting -- 3R, 2D  
Doubtful -- 1R, 1D

Primary: April 13  
(CQ WR, p. 495)

Second (Chicago) -- Barratt O'Hara (D), 51.4 per cent. Stevenson district. O'Hara and ex-Rep. Richard B. Vail (R) have alternated in seat for past four terms. Vail won primary over organization opposition. Area sensitive on race question; segregation is major issue, also unemployment. Doubtful.

Third (Chicago) -- Fred E. Busbey (R), 54.5 per cent. Eisenhower district. Democrats consider their best chance for pickup in state because of unemployment in area, strong Democratic Cook County ticket, and primary showing of nominee James C. Murray who, unopposed, got 5,000 more votes than both GOP candidates. Issues: Administration record, business in government, balanced budget, aid to veterans, communism, public housing, unemployment. Doubtful.

Ninth (Chicago) -- Sidney R. Yates (D), 52.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. Democrats say Yates is stronger than Party in area, outpolled all four GOP candidates in primary. Ralph Lee Goodman (R), businessman, member of Chicago Crime Commission, active in civic affairs. Record of Eisenhower Administration, unemployment, are issues. Leans Democratic.

11th (Chicago) -- Timothy P. Sheehan (R), 59.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. Harry H. Semrow (D) head of a plastics firm, active in community work, got about 2,300 more votes than Sheehan in primary. Democrats carried in 1948, hope to repeat. Unemployment in area. Leans GOP.

21st (east central-Springfield) -- Peter F. Mack, Jr. (D), Carlinville, 52.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. Mack won in



1952 though redistricting favored GOP. GOP says party dispute in Sangamon county is settled, local organization solidly backing ex-Rep. Edward H. Jenison (R), Paris, who lost out to Mack in 1952. Democrats believe Mack will repeat. Leans Democratic.

23rd (Salem and rural) -- Charles W. Vursell (R), Salem, 58.1 per cent. Eisenhower district. Democrats see possibility of defeating Vursell this year due to unemployment in coal fields and at Mt. Vernon and Litchfield and because they expect Albert R. Imle (D), ex-FBI agent and Hillsboro lumber dealer, to make good race. Issues: Farm income, unemployment, foreign policy, taxation, and drought. Leans GOP.

25th (rural-southern) -- C.W. (Runt) Bishop (R), Cartersville, 56.2 per cent. Eisenhower district. Unemployment in coal fields, at Herrin, Murphysboro and West Frankfort may aid Democrats, but GOP expects Bishop to come through as usual. His opposition is Kenneth J. Gray (D), West Frankfort. Leans GOP.

#### INDIANA

11 seats -- 10R, 1D  
Fighting -- 4R  
Doubtful -- 2R  
Primary: May 4  
(CQ WR, p. 594)

A volatile state politically and currently plagued by unemployment, farm problems and intra-party disputes, Indiana looks to Democrats like one of the most likely states for pickups.

Third (South Bend) -- Shepard J. Crumpacker, Jr. (R), South Bend, 54.5 per cent. Eisenhower district. Seat Democratic in 1948, and Democrats rate it their second best chance for pickup this year largely because of recent jitters over Studebaker operations in South Bend, unemployment in South Bend, Michigan City and La Porte. Crumpacker has sought aid for area, GOP thinks he'll win. Democratic nominee is John Brademas, former Rhodes scholar and young Methodist church leader who is selling insurance in South Bend. Doubtful.

Fifth (Anderson-Kokomo-rural) -- John V. Beamer (R), Wabash, 56.9 per cent. Eisenhower district. GOP says Beamer has overcome publicity regarding military deferment of son in 1953, now has two sons in military service. Beamer claims unemployment in area due to low tariffs. Ex-Rep. John R. Walsh (D), Anderson, who has held many county and state offices, is Democratic hope. Issues: Unemployment, farm prices, government economy, peace with prosperity, communism, getting government out of business. Leans GOP.

Sixth (Terre Haute) -- Mrs. Cecil M. Harden (R), Covington, 55.7 per cent. Eisenhower district. Unemployment in Terre Haute, big labor area, and farm issues could aid Democratic nominee, John W. King, Putnam county farmer. Leans GOP.

Seventh (southwestern) -- William G. Bray (R), Martinsville, 56.1 per cent. Eisenhower district. GOP says Bray has entrenched himself, and Democrats don't think their chances look as good as they did earlier in year. George G. Gettinger (D), Sullivan attorney and Democratic chairman of Sullivan county, is Bray's opponent. Issues: Unemployment in Vincennes, and coal areas and farm problems. Leans GOP.

Eighth (Evansville and rural southern) -- D. Bailey Merrill (R), Evansville, 52.6 per cent. Eisenhower district. Democrats regard seat as best chance for pickup in state for several reasons: Unemployment in Evansville and surrounding area; cessation of Democratic factionalism in Vanderburgh county, and showing made by ex-Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D) of Evansville in primary. GOP also regards it as closest district in state, admits it may be hard to hold because of organization troubles. Doubtful.

Ninth (southeastern) -- Earl Wilson (R), Bedford, 56.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. Wilson, backed by organization of Gov. George N. Craig (R), won bitter primary from Edgar D.

Whitcomb of North Vernon, who was backed by Sens. William E. Jenner (R) and Homer E. Capehart (R). GOP battle could help Wilfrid J. (Webb) Ullrich, Democratic nominee, drug store owner and civic leader in Aurora. Issues: Wilson's record, farm program. Leans GOP.

#### KANSAS

Six seats -- 5R, 1D  
Doubtful -- 1D  
Primary: Aug. 3  
(CQ WR, p. 1007)

First (northeastern) -- Howard S. Miller (D), Hiawatha farmer, 51.5 per cent. Seat went Democratic first time in history in 1952 after voter protest over proposed construction of Tuttle Creek dam which would flood out farmland near Manhattan. Defeated incumbent, Albert M. Cole (R), now Federal Housing Administrator, favored dam; Miller opposed it and has continued to do so during past two years. William H. Avery (R), Wakefield school board director, farmer and state legislator; active in water conservation organizations, also opposes dam. Both parties think district, which gave Eisenhower 70 per cent of vote in 1952, will return to GOP. Drought area. Farm issues important, also military installations in district. Doubtful.

#### KENTUCKY

Eight seats -- 2R, 6D  
Doubtful -- 1R  
Primary: Aug. 7  
(CQ WR, p. 1038)

Third (Louisville) -- John M. Robison, Jr. (R), Louisville, 54 per cent. Eisenhower district. Democrats look for pickup here because 1) ex-Vice President Alben W. Barkley (D), running for Senate, will aid Harrison M. Robertson (D), Louisville attorney. 2) Louisville went heavily Democratic in 1953 mayoralty election; 3) unemployment in area and throughout state. Assistant Secretary of State Thruston B. Morton (R) won district in 1946 and held it until 1952. Doubtful.

#### MARYLAND

7 seats -- 4R, 3D  
Fighting -- 1R, 1D  
Doubtful -- 1R  
Primary: June 28  
(CQ WR, p. 834)

Fifth (part of Baltimore -- southern Maryland) -- Frank Small, Jr. (R), Clinton, 50.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. Barring failure of George P. Mahoney (D) supporters to back H.C. (Curly) Byrd (D) in governor's race, Democrats see seat as pickup. Richard E. Lankford (D), Annapolis, state legislator who lost by only 1,039 votes to Small in 1952, is running again. GOP says Small has been laying ground work for re-election since 1952, will benefit from Democratic factionalism, and Peace Cross flood control project. Unemployment in area. Doubtful.

Sixth (western Maryland) -- DeWitt S. Hyde (R), Bethesda, 57.8 per cent. Eisenhower district. Democrats see outside chance to win seat as Edward J. Ryan, Frostburg attorney, rolled up big primary vote for Democratic nomination in western part of district, and they anticipate big vote for Byrd in GOP Montgomery county also should help Ryan. Unemployment in Cumberland area. GOP points out Sixth historically Republican, and no change is expected, though some votes lost due to veto of U.S. employees' pay bill. Leans GOP.

Seventh (Baltimore) -- Samuel N. Friedel (D), Baltimore, 51.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. GOP holds that if Edward C. Dukehart (R), Baltimore real estate broker, can get out GOP voters on election day he might take this new city district, stronghold of Jack Pollack, Democratic leader. Unemployment in Baltimore. Democrats see no change. Leans Democratic.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

14 seats -- 8R, 6D  
Fighting -- 2R, 2D  
Primary: Sept. 14

Second (Springfield) -- Edward P. Boland (D), Springfield, 51.8 per cent. Eisenhower district. White House announced



July 20 that Vernon E. Bradley, real estate developer and chairman of Springfield board of assessors, was running against Boland. GOP says Bradley will benefit from White House backing and past differences between Boland and mayor of Springfield. Bradley has primary opposition from Henry Clay of Springfield. Democrats note their Senate candidate, Foster Furcolo, formerly represented district and will aid Boland who has full party support. Issues: GOP proposal to redistrict, unemployment in Springfield, administration record. Leans Democratic.

Fourth (Worcester) -- Harold D. Donohue (D), Worcester, 54.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. Andrew B. Holmstrom (R), ex-mayor of Worcester, will cut into Donohue vote in his hometown, according to GOP. Donohue was one of three Democrats who unseated GOP incumbent in 1946, should win re-election, say Democrats. Issues: Administration record, increased duty on imported watches, closing army hospital at Waltham, GOP redistricting proposal. Unemployment in Milford, Worcester. Leans Democratic.

Eighth (Boston suburbs) -- Angier L. Goodwin (R), Melrose, 50.9 per cent. Eisenhower district. Close since 1948. Goodwin has primary opposition, Lester W. Bowen, Reading. Democrats running: John C. Carr, Jr., 1952 nominee, former mayor of Medford and son of Democratic state chairman; Torbert H. MacDonald, Malden, roommate of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D) and former Harvard football captain; and John B. Carr, Somerville. Leans Republican.

Tenth (part of Boston-cities of Newton, Brookline) -- Laurence Curtis (R), Boston, 54.3 per cent. Eisenhower district. Democrats say their chances depend entirely on primary. Five Democrats running: 1952 nominee, Frederick C. Hailer, Jr., Thomas E. Buckley, Coleman G. Coyne, and Waldo Pisco, all of Boston; and Jackson J. Holtz, Brookline. Curtis has primary opposition from Charles C. Kefauver (R) Brookline, cousin of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). Slackened economic conditions in Boston area affect district. Leans GOP.

#### MICHIGAN

18 seats -- 13R, 5D  
Fighting -- 3R, 1D  
Doubtful -- 1D

Primary: Aug. 3  
(CQ WR, p. 1007)

Democrats suffered setback in Michigan when ex-Sen. Blair Moody (D), died July 20 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 941). Labor support and Democratic party heads are not solidly behind Patrick V. McNamara, Detroit, Democratic Senate nominee. GOP benefited from weakened Democratic ticket and from primary showing of Donald S. Leonard, Detroit, in four-way race for GOP governors' nomination. This change in political complexion of top races and widespread unemployment will be factors in House contests. Detroit is No. 1 distress area in nation.

Sixth (Flint -- northwest of Detroit) -- Kit Clardy (R), East Lansing, 52.6 per cent. Eisenhower district. A member of House Un-American Activities Committee, Clardy is controversial figure. Paul D. Bagwell, East Lansing, state chairman of Citizens for Eisenhower, has been cool to Clardy. Don Hayworth, professor of public speaking, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Democratic nominee, ran in 1952, now is attacking Clardy's "failure to support Eisenhower's foreign policy." Unemployment in Lansing. Leans GOP.

Twelfth (Upper Peninsula) -- John B. Bennett (R), Ontonagon, 58.2 per cent. Eisenhower district. Ex-Rep. Frank E. Hook, Ironwood, won Democratic nomination over organization opposition. Unemployment at Iron Mountain, in copper and iron areas, lumber business off, farm income down. Bennett has held district since 1946, will win again, says GOP. Leans GOP.

Thirteenth (Detroit) -- George D. O'Brien (D), 64.8 per cent. Stevenson district. A seven-termee, O'Brien was defeated for renomination by 2-1 vote in primary by State Sen. Charles C.

Diggs, Jr., 31, Negro undertaker. Landon Knight, Detroit newsman, won GOP nomination. Negro and white populations in area fairly evenly divided. Sleeper district, no one quite sure what will happen since primary upset. Doubtful.

Fourteenth (Detroit) -- Louis C. Rabaut (D), Grosse Pointe Park, 53 per cent. Eisenhower district. Rabaut's opponent is Joseph A. Moynihan, Jr., (R) Grosse Pointe Park, Eisenhower supporter, chief assistant district attorney until he resigned June 5. He is son of Presiding State Circuit Judge Joseph A. Moynihan of Detroit. District is 55 per cent Catholic with big Irish and Belgian population. GOP thinks Moynihan will make strong race against Rabaut, but Democrats are not worried. Rabaut polled larger vote than all three Republicans in primary. Unemployment in area due to Chrysler cutbacks. Leans Democratic.

Seventeenth (Detroit) -- Charles G. Oakman (R), Detroit, 52.9 per cent. Eisenhower district. Democrats' hopes of picking up seat tempered somewhat by labor and party organization split over nominee, Martha W. Griffiths (D), former recorder's judge and state legislator who lost to Oakman in 1952. Big new housing development in medium-price range changing complexion of area. Unemployment due to General Motors switchover may end in October. GOP expects Oakman to win. Leans GOP.

#### MINNESOTA

Nine seats -- 5R, 4D  
Fighting -- 1D

Primary: Sept. 14

Third (Minneapolis) -- Roy W. Wier (D), 52.2 per cent. Eisenhower district. GOP sees outside chance to beat Wier, depending largely on outcome of primary. Three GOP candidates: Edward Willow, YMCA official who ran in 1952, Peter Filips, both of Minneapolis, and David S. Bledsoe of Osseo. Suburbs have grown tremendously, voting pattern is changing, and district has been close in past. Wier now has edge. Unemployment in farm machinery manufacture. Leans Democratic.

#### MISSOURI

Eleven seats -- 4R, 7D  
Fighting -- 1D  
Doubtful -- 2R

Primary: Aug. 3  
(CQ WR, p. 1007)

Fourth (Kansas City suburbs -- Independence) -- Jeffrey P. Hillelson (R), Independence, 53.3 per cent. Eisenhower district. Hillelson, Eisenhower supporter, in uphill battle for re-election in basically Democratic area plagued by drought and unemployment. Ex-Rep. George H. Christopher (D), Butler farmer, won six-man primary. This is ex-President Truman's district, and Hillelson has hit at Truman in his campaign. Christopher is running against GOP administrations, present and past, and new farm law. Doubtful.

Sixth (St. Joseph-northwest) -- William C. Cole (R), St. Joseph, 52.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. Democrats think they can win if three candidates in hard-fought primary will back winner, W.R. Hull, Jr., Weston, tobacco farmer and business man. Drought extensive through area, unemployment at St. Joseph. GOP concerned about Cole's chances. Redistricting in 1952 favors Democrats. Doubtful.

Eleventh (central-Jefferson City) -- Morgan M. Moulder (D), Camdenton, 50.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. Mrs. L. C. Davis (R), Boonville, early Eisenhower supporter, ex-president of GOP Women's Club in old Second district, is GOP nominee. Drought hit area hard and, with new farm measure, is expected to be big factor in campaign. District includes part of Democratic Little Dixie. Leans Democratic.

## MONTANA

Two seats -- 1R, 1D  
Fighting -- 1D  
Doubtful -- 1R

Primary: July 20  
(CQ WR, p. 941)

First (Butte-western) -- Lee Metcalf (D), Helena, 50.3 per cent. Eisenhower district. Metcalf scraped through 1952 primary by only 55 votes, but snowed under same opponent -- ex-Lt. Gov. Paul Cannon (D), Butte, by more than 2-1 in 1954. GOP nominee Winfield E. Page, 50, Missoula landscape architect and veteran state legislator, has run twice before. Metcalf running on his record, against GOP "raids on public domain." Page's program stresses sound fiscal policy, free enterprise and more tax cuts. Unemployment in heavily Democratic Butte. Leans Democratic.

Second (Great Falls-eastern) -- Wesley A. D'Ewart (R), Wilsall, 62 per cent. Eisenhower district. D'Ewart represented district five terms, now running for Senate, expected to aid GOP in House contest. Both parties say they have strong nominees. Orvin B. Fjare (R), 36, Big Timber merchant, ex-vice president of Jaycees and Jaycee man of year, got into primary race late, handily defeated three opponents. Brig. Gen. LeRoy Anderson, 48, state senator and Conrad rancher, downed two opponents to take Democratic nomination. Total vote for both parties about same in primary. Farm outlook at election time important. Doubtful.

## NEBRASKA

Four seats -- 4R  
Fighting -- 1R

Primary: Aug. 10  
(CQ WR, p. 1037)

Second (Omaha) -- Roman L. Hruska (R), Omaha, 56.1 per cent. Eisenhower district. Hruska named July 3 to run for remaining four years of term of late Sen. Hugh Butler (R), so Second District GOP Committee named Jackson B. Chase (R), Omaha, to face James A. Hart (D), Omaha attorney, who ran in 1952 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 878). GOP expects entire slate to win in normally GOP state, but Democrats see outside chance for pickup with Hruska vacating seat, unemployment in Omaha, flexible farm price supports as issues. Leans GOP.

## NEVADA

At large -- 1R  
Doubtful -- 1R

Primary: June 1  
(CQ WR, p. 719)

At large -- Clifton Young (R), Reno, 50.5 per cent. Eisenhower carried state. Both parties rate race close. Young, freshman Congressman, and ex-Rep. Walter Baring (D), Reno, Democratic nominee, campaigning hard. Sen. Pat McCarran (D) says his organization will support entire Democratic ticket. GOP concerned about Young, but thinks hard work will pull him through. Doubtful.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Two seats -- 2R  
Fighting -- 1R

Primary: Sept. 14

First (eastern-Manchester) -- Chester E. Merrow (R), Ossipee, 60.2 per cent. Eisenhower district. Six-term Congressman, Merrow has both primary and real Democratic opposition this year due to establishment of Portsmouth air base which many landowners in area opposed, but Portsmouth businessmen favored. Merrow tried to remain neutral, has been attacked as opposing the base. GOP opponent is Renfrew A. Thomson, Exeter. Three Democrats in race are Thomas J. McIntyre, attorney and ex-mayor of Laconia, John Rogers Penn, insurance man, and Alfred E. Fortin, both of Manchester. Unemployment in Manchester. Leans GOP.

## NEW JERSEY

14 seats -- 8R, 6D  
Fighting -- 1D  
Doubtful -- 1D

Primary: April 20  
(CQ WR, p. 522)

Fourth (Trenton-Camden) -- Charles R. Howell (D), Pennington, 54.7 per cent. Stevenson district. Three-term Congressman Howell is running for Senate. His race expected to aid Democrats in House contest. Frank Thompson, Jr., of Trenton, Democratic leader in state assembly, won Democratic nomination by only 1,257 votes in three-man race. GOP sees chance for pickup here because: 1) Howell is vacating seat; 2) district has gone GOP -- last time was 1946; 3) close Democratic primary left hard feelings; 4) William G. Freeman, Camden, GOP nominee, campaigning hard. Issues: Unemployment in Trenton, foreign policy, farm program, Communism, health and welfare, support of President's program. Leans Democratic.

Sixth (Union County) -- Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D), Plainfield, won upset victory in special election Nov. 3, 1953, following resignation of Clifford P. Case (R), who is now running for Senate. Area traditionally GOP, gave Case 63.9 per cent of vote in 1952, went for Eisenhower. Both Case and Williams have crossed party leaders by taking office this fall, and this race is expected to have important bearing on the outcome in marginal districts in New York City and in Buffalo. Democratic factionalism in Queens and factionalism in both parties in Erie county also can affect House races in these areas. Issues: Unemployment in New York City and upstate including Buffalo area; racing scandals; tax probe of William O'Dwyer, ex-mayor of New York, drop in dairy supports; local fare and rent increases.

## NEW YORK

43 seats -- 27R, 16D  
Fighting -- 2R, 2D  
Doubtful -- 2R, 1D

Primary: Sept. 14

No definite summary of New York marginal districts can be made until primaries are over and gubernatorial candidates named at conventions. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D), is being prominently mentioned for governorship. The state's Republican governor, Thomas E. Dewey, said Sept. 7 that he would not be a candidate for public office this fall, and this race is expected to have important bearing on the outcome in marginal districts in New York City and in Buffalo. Democratic factionalism in Queens and factionalism in both parties in Erie county also can affect House races in these areas. Issues: Unemployment in New York City and upstate including Buffalo area; racing scandals; tax probe of William O'Dwyer, ex-mayor of New York, drop in dairy supports; local fare and rent increases.

Sixth (Queens) -- Lester Holtzman (D), Rego Park, 49.2 per cent. Eisenhower district. Holtzman interceded for Dr. Irving Peress, Elmhurst dentist who figured in McCarthy-Army probe, and Holtzman claims "political assassins" are out to "get" him. James A. Roe, Democratic county leader, backing Emil Levin, Queens attorney, against him in primary. Both parties agree this could cost Democrats seat. GOP nominee is State Sen. Seymour Halpern, veteran vote-getter. Isidore Levine has Liberal backing. Holtzman won over ex-Rep. Robert Tripp Ross (R) by only 541 votes out of 210,000 in 1952. Doubtful.

Seventh (Queens) -- James J. Delaney (D), Long Island City, 51 per cent. Eisenhower district. Fight in Democratic county organization, governor's race factors in district. Delaney defeated William A. Schulz (R) by 6,308 votes out of 170,000 in 1952. His opposition: Republican J. Stockinger; Liberal William C. Vladeck; American Labor C. McGillicuddy. Leans Democratic.

12th (Brooklyn) -- Francis E. Dorn (R), Brooklyn, 52.7 per cent. Eisenhower district. John R. Crews, Kings County GOP chairman, personally carved this GOP district out of Democratic Brooklyn, and GOP relying on Crews to keep it. Dorn defeated ex-Rep. Donald L. O'Toole (D), who is running again, by 10,255 votes out of 142,000 in 1952. Other opposition: Paul Jennings, Liberal; Arthur Kahn, American Labor. Doubtful.

(Continued on 1156)

# Labor Surplus Areas, Election Data

Column 1 - Number of cities cited as labor surplus areas in each Congressional District.

Column 2 - 1952 Election Percentage

Column 3 - 1950 Election Percentage

Column 4 - 1948 Election Percentage

Column 5 - 1946 Election Percentage

Percentages are of total vote; are for the district and are not necessarily for the incumbent.

DEMOCRATIC PERCENTAGES UNDERLINED

Footnotes:

X - No major party opposition

ND - New District

\* - District remains essentially same, although redistributed

\* - Metropolitan center cited as a labor surplus area that includes two or more Congressional Districts.

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
<b>ALABAMA</b>						9 Landrum (D)		X	X	X	X	<b>MAINE</b>					
3 Andrews (D)		X	X	X	X	7 Lanham (D)	2	X	X	X	X	1 Hale (R)	3	61.6	54.0	62.5	59.6
9 Battle (D)	1	X	X	87.0	94.1	1 Preston (D)	1	X	X	X	X	3 McIntire (R)		76.2	62.9	70.9	72.9
1 Boykin (D)	1	X	X	X	X	6 Vinson (D)	1	X	X	X	X	2 Nelson (R)		66.3	57.7	67.2	60.7
7 Elliott (D)	1	72.5	X	X	72.7	8 Wheeler (D)	1	X	X	X	X	<b>MARYLAND</b>					
2 Grant (D)		X	X	X	X	<b>IDAHO</b>						2 Devereux (R)		61.4	New Districting		
8 Jones (D)	1	87.3	X	86.0	92.4	2 Budge (R)		66.2	57.1	50.7	60.7	4 Fallon (D)*	1	54.7			
5 Rains (D)	2	X	X	X	X	1 Pfost (D)		50.3	50.5	51.9	50.6	7 Friedel (D)*	1	51.4			
4 Roberts (D)	2	X	93.7	85.0	88.1	<b>ILLINOIS</b>						3 Garmatz (D)*	1	70.9	65.7	68.8	63.6
6 Selden (D)		X	X	82.0	X	16 Allen (R)	1	66.5	67.3	58.5	ND	6 Hyde (R)	1	57.8	61.9	55.3	58.2
<b>ARIZONA</b>						17 Arends (R)		63.6	New District			1 Miller (R)	1	61.1	57.0	52.4	50.9
2 Patten (D)		56.9	69.1	62.8	ND	25 Bishop (R)*	3	56.2	51.2	51.9	ND	5 Small (R)*	1	50.4	New District		
1 Rhodes (R)	1	54.0	60.6	58.4	ND	19 Chipfield (R)	2	60.8	59.0	54.0	ND	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					
<b>ARKANSAS</b>						21 Mack (D)		52.4	New District			6 Bates (R)	1	X	71.4	73.8	70.2
1 Gathings (D)		X				15 Mason (R)	1	63.6	63.3	56.4	ND	2 Boland (D)	1	51.8	53.7	53.5	51.4
4 Harris (D)	1	X		New		24 Price (D)		64.8	64.9	69.5	ND	10 Curtis (R)	1	54.3	54.2	63.3	64.0
5 Hays (D)	2	78.8				14 Reed (R)	1	71.5	74.2	68.3	ND	4 Donohue (D)	1	54.4	55.0	56.4	50.5
2 Mills (D)		X				20 Simpson (R)		61.8	New			8 Goodwin (R)		50.9	51.2	48.0	63.5
6 Norrell (D)		X				22 Springer (R)		63.0	Districting			1 Heselton (R)	4	67.1	62.2	53.9	59.4
3 Trimble (D)	1	55.0				18 Velde (R)	1	55.2	61.6	52.1	ND	7 Lane (D)	2	74.7	4.2	74.2	61.8
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						23 Vursell (R)*	2	58.1	55.3	50.6	ND	14 Martin (R)	2	63.2	61.8	58.0	63.6
7 Allen (R)		X	55.3	51.4	56.2	<b>Chicago—Cook County*</b>						12 McCormack (D)	1	82.2	77.5	84.0	X
13 Bramblett (R)*		51.0	52.1	80.7	53.1	3 Busbey (R)*	1	54.5	54.5	52.9	ND	9 Nicholson (R)	1	59.1	55.2	53.4	51.7
6 Condon (D)		50.6		New		13 Church (R)	1	70.6		New		11 O'Neill (D)		69.3	75.1	79.0	72.7
2 Engle (D)		X		Districting		1 Dawson (D)	1	73.5		Districting		3 Philbin (D)	1	67.3	69.1	70.5	62.2
10 Gubser (R)	1	59.2				8 Gordon (D)	1	59.0				5 Rogers (R)	1	75.9	74.0	80.9	71.9
14 Hagen (D)*		51.0	53.6	71.3	X	10 Hoffman (R)	1	65.0	66.5	58.1	ND	13 Wigglesworth (R)	1	60.6	59.9	54.1	67.5
12 Hunter (R)	1	X				12 Jonas (R)*	1	55.7	56.2	51.3	ND	<b>MICHIGAN</b>					
11 Johnson (R)	1	X				5 Kluczynski (D)	1	64.5	New District			12 Bennett (R)	1	58.2	61.7	56.5	54.6
4 Matfield (R)*	1	55.0		New		4 McVey (R)*	1	56.6	55.8	52.1	ND	8 Bentley (R)	5	66.6	60.5	61.3	73.2
8 Miller (D)	1	X		Districting		6 O'Brien (D)	1	63.1	New District			10 Cederberg (R)	1	67.5	66.2	63.3	71.7
3 Moss (D)	1	50.8				2 O'Hara (D)*	1	51.4	53.6	50.5	ND	6 Clardy (R)	1	52.6	52.8	49.8	57.7
29 Phillips (R)	1	X				11 Sheehan (R)	1	59.4	56.7	50.8	ND	18 Dondoro (R)		56.2	New District		
1 Scudder (R)	1	X				9 Yates (D)*	1	52.4	51.8	54.5	ND	5 Ford (R)	1	66.3	66.7	60.5	71.6
5 Shelley (D)*	1	X				7 Bowler (D)	1	70.0	New District			4 Hoffman (R)	1	66.6	68.6	64.9	73.2
27 Sheppard (D)*	1	55.0	57.4	55.2	52.7	<b>INDIANA</b>						11 Knox (R)	1	59.3	66.5	63.6	66.0
28 Utt (R)*	1	63.0		New Districting		4 Adair (R)	1	63.7	56.2	50.8	60.1	2 Meader (R)	5	63.4	60.4	55.8	71.8
30 Wilson (R)*	1	59.6	51.0	55.1	56.3	5 Beamer (R)	1	56.9	54.1	51.9	56.5	3 Shafer (R)	2	62.0	61.4	59.4	69.8
9 Younger (R)		53.1	New Districting			7 Bray (R)	1	56.1	50.0	53.7	51.5	9 Thompson (R)	1	59.5	54.5	58.5	72.2
<b>Los Angeles County*</b>						11 Brownson (R)	1	59.3	56.5	50.6	51.4	7 Wolcott (R)	1	60.3	63.0	59.0	74.8
23 Doyle (D)	1	X		New		3 Crumacker (R)	3	54.5	52.8	51.9	56.1	<b>Detroit—Wayne County*</b>					
21 Hiestand (R)	1	53.6		Districting		2 Halleck (R)	1	59.3	57.2	55.2	61.9	15 Dingell (D)	1	66.7	64.1	65.0	52.1
25 Hillings (R)	1	64.3	60.1	X	56.7	6 Harden (R)	1	55.7	52.4	49.9	57.9	16 Lesinski (D)	1	60.7	New District		
20 Hinchaw (R)	1	X				10 Harvey (R)	1	59.9	58.7	52.5	61.3	1 Machrowicz (D)	1	84.2	82.2	83.4	66.3
19 Hollifield (D)	1	X		New		1 Madden (D)	1	56.4	52.6	60.7	52.6	17 Oakman (R)	1	52.9	New District		
22 Holt (R)	1	60.4				8 Merrill (R)	1	52.5	51.0	55.4	52.3	13 O'Brien (D)	1	64.8	61.4	62.5	53.0
18 Hoemer (R)	1	55.5		Districting		9 Wilson (R)	1	56.4	54.9	51.6	56.3	14 Rabaut (D)*	1	53.0	51.5	56.9	53.5
16 Jackson (R)	1	59.7				<b>IOWA</b>						<b>MINNESOTA</b>					
17 King (D)	1	51.6				5 Cunningham (R)		58.8	56.9	50.8	59.4	7 Andersen (R)		62.6	61.7	52.5	65.4
15 McDonough (R)	1	X				6 Dolliver (R)		68.7	64.6	55.3	63.4	1 Andresen (R)		69.4	67.1	61.4	68.3
24 Lipscomb (R)	1	X				3 Gross (R)		65.8	64.0	58.3	62.0	8 Blatnik (D)	1	62.6	62.9	66.6	57.7
26 Yorty (D)	1	X				8 Hoeven (R)		X	64.1	55.2	68.6	9 Hagen (R)		60.5	61.9	54.6	63.9
<b>COLORADO</b>						7 Jensen (R)		67.3	62.0	56.9	63.0	5 Judd (R)*	1	59.2	58.7	54.0	58.3
4 Aspinall (D)		50.0	57.3	51.9	58.7	4 LeCompte (R)	1	61.9	56.7	51.5	58.4	6 Marshall (D)		52.6	56.2	51.7	57.4
3 Chenoweth (R)		57.7	51.6	50.7	54.6	1 Martin (R)	2	62.8	61.7	53.5	61.5	4 McCarthy (D)*	1	61.7	60.4	51.4	52.2
2 Hill (R)		63.1	57.5	51.9	66.7	2 Talle (R)		62.2	58.8	57.4	59.1	2 O'Hara (R)		67.7	59.9	63.9	76.0
1 Rogers (D)		50.8	50.3	64.8	52.1	<b>KANSAS</b>						3 Wier (D)*	1	52.2	51.7	54.6	52.1
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>						3 George (R)	1	59.5	54.7	55.0	55.3	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					
2 Cretella (R)	1	52.8	52.1	49.7	58.9	5 Hope (R)		70.9	61.8	65.0	62.6	1 Abernethy (D)		X	New District		
1 Dodd (D)	2	54.0	58.2	54.7	53.1	1 Miller (D)		51.5	66.5	60.5	64.3	6 Colmer (D)		X	87.9	X	X
4 Morano (R)	2	60.1	55.8	55.2	61.8	4 Rees (R)		59.4	58.9	55.6	56.2	3 Smith (D)		87.2	X	X	X
5 Patterson (R)		56.7	53.7	51.1	56.6	2 Scrivner (R)		57.3	52.2	51.9	58.8	2 Whitten (D)		X	New		
AL Sadlak (R)		55.0	50.4	49.6	57.6	6 Smith (R)		62.5	59.5	57.6	60.5	4 Williams (D)		X	Districting		
2 Seely-Brown (R)		55.5	50.8	51.7	55.3	<b>KENTUCKY</b>						5 Winstead (D)		94.1			
<b>DELAWARE</b>						4 Chelf (D)		55.9				<b>MISSOURI</b>					
AL Warburton (R)	1	51.9	56.7	50.6	56.4	8 Golden (R)	3	68.8	New			5 Bolling (D)	1	56.0			
<b>FLORIDA</b>						1 Gregory (D)		65.8	Districting			9 Cannon (D)		54.7			
2 Bennett (D)		X				7 Perkins (D)	4	58.2				8 Carnahan (D)		52.8	New		
1 Campbell (D)	2	50.7		New		3 Robston (R)	1	54.0	55.5	53.0	58.1	6 Cole (R)	1	52.4			
7 Holey (D)		56.3				5 Spence (D)	1	55.3	New			2 Curtis (R)*	1	56.9			
5 Harlow (D)		X				6 Watts (D)	1	56.3	Districting			4 Hillelson (R)		53.3	Districting		
4 Lantaff (D)	1	66.0				2 Natcher (D)	3	54.4				10 Jones (D)		60.7			
8 Matthews (D)		X				<b>LOUISIANA</b>						1 Karsten (D)*	1	64.2			
6 Rogers (D)		60.8				2 Boggs (D)	1	66.4	X	X	90.7	11 Moulder (D)		50.4			
3 Sikes (D)		X				4 Brooks (D)	1	X	X	X	X	7 Short (R)	2	61.7			
<b>GEORGIA</b>						1 Hebert (D)		X	X	X	91.8	3 Sullivan (D)*	1	64.8			
10 Brown (D)		X	X	X	X	8 Long (D)		X	X	X	X	<b>MONTANA</b>					
4 Camp (D)		X	X	X	X	6 Morrison (D)	1	X	X	X	X	2 D'Evart (R)		62.0	54.1	51.0	54.6
2 Pilcher (D)		X	X	X	X	5 Passman (D)		X	X	X	X	1 Metcalf (D)		50.3	60.2	67.9	57.6
5 Davis (D)		X	X	X	X	7 Thompson (D)		X	X	X	X	<b>NEBRASKA</b>					
3 Forrester (D)	2	X	X	X	X	3 Willis (D)		X	X	66.6	X	1 Curtis (R)		72.0	54.5	57.2	66.4

# Labor Surplus Areas, Election Data

Column 1 - Number of cities cited as labor surplus areas in each Congressional District.

Column 2 - 1952 Election Percentage

Column 3 - 1950 Election Percentage

Column 4 - 1948 Election Percentage

Column 5 - 1946 Election Percentage

Percentages are of total vote; are for the district and are not necessarily for the incumbent.

DEMOCRATIC PERCENTAGES UNDERLINED

Footnotes:

X - No major party opposition

ND - New District

\* - District remains essentially same, although redistricted

\* - Metropolitan center cited as a labor surplus area that includes two or more Congressional Districts.

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
3 Harrison (R)		71.9	66.9	64.8	76.0	11 Jones (D)		63.0	68.9	64.9	58.5	1 Rivers (D)	1	X	X	89.1	X
2 Hruska (R)	1	56.1	63.5	51.4	58.3	12 Shuford (D)	2	56.9	63.7	63.1	60.5	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					
4 Miller (R)		73.3	65.8	63.6	71.3	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>						2 Berry (R)		69.0	60.3	65.9	73.7
<b>NEVADA</b>						AL Burdick (R)		78.4	77.0	X	77.4	1 Lovre (R)		68.5	60.8	53.5	61.5
AL Young (R)		50.5	52.8	50.6	58.8	AL Krueger (R)		X	65.6	69.4	71.5	<b>TENNESSEE</b>					
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>						<b>OHIO</b>						2 Baker (R)	3	68.9	52.2	58.0	X
2 Cotton (R)	1	61.4	64.5	57.4	64.9	14 Ayres (R)		58.5				8 Cooper (D)		X	X	91.1	X
1 Merrow (R)		60.2	57.5	55.5	59.7	23 Bender (R)		64.6				9 Davis (D)	1	X	X	X	X
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>						8 Betts (R)	3	68.7		New		4 Evans (D)		X		New	
11 Addonizio (D)		52.2	51.6	47.7	61.7	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)		58.8				3 Frazier (D)	1	70.0		Districting	
3 Auchincloss (R)	1	64.4	62.4	58.5	66.0	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)		58.8				7 Murray (D)		X	X	69.2	X
8 Canfield (R)	1	62.6	63.6	47.5	71.5	16 Bow (R)	1	54.4				5 Priest (D)	1	67.5	X	81.4	77.1
6 Williams (D)		63.9	62.2	55.3	66.2	7 Brown (R)	1	X		Districting		1 Reece (R)	4	65.9	46.5	84.7	X
5 Frelinghuysen (R)		62.2	61.6	57.4	61.4	5 Clevenger (R)		63.2				6 Sutton (D)		X		New District	
2 Hand (R)	1	63.4	54.3	61.7	67.1	21 Crosser (D)		68.6				<b>TEXAS</b>					
14 Hart (D)		51.5	59.2	62.8	63.5	20 Feighan (D)	1	65.2				15 Bentsen (D)		X	X	X	X
4 Howell (D)	1	54.7	52.2	61.5	52.6	18 Hays (D)	1	55.8	50.8	54.1	58.8	2 Brooks (D)	2	79.0	X	93.3	96.2
12 Kean (R)	1	54.8	53.1	50.8	64.7	2 Hess (R)*		56.6				17 Burleson (D)		X	X	X	X
9 Osmer (R)		66.2	57.8	62.2	69.1	10 Jenkins (R)		64.0				AL Dies (D)		X		New District	
10 Rodino (D)		56.9	61.0	50.7	53.4	19 Kirwan (D)	1	66.3		New		7 Dowdy (D)		X	X	X	X
13 Sieminski (D)		55.1	51.9	68.1	65.7	4 McCulloch (R)		68.3				21 Fisher (D)		X	X	X	X
7 Widnall (R)		68.3	69.7	56.2	69.0	17 McGregor (R)	2	68.2				3 Gentry (D)		X	91.1	88.7	X
1 Wolverton (R)		55.0	56.7	53.0	63.5	6 Polk (D)		50.1		Districting		13 Icard (D)		X	X	X	X
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						9 Reams (I)	1	40.9				20 Kilday (D)	1	X	X	75.3	X
AL Dempsey (D)	1	52.0	58.6	58.6	52.3	3 Schenck (R)		51.1				12 Lucas (D)	1	X	80.6	89.1	87.7
AL Fernandez (D)	1	52.3	56.4	58.8	52.5	1 Scherer (R)*	1	61.6				14 Lyle (D)	1	X	X	88.9	X
<b>NEW YORK</b>						15 Secrest (D)		64.3				19 Mahon (D)		X	93.9	95.6	94.7
3 Becker (R)		65.4				12 Vorys (R)	1	62.3	64.1	52.1	62.0	1 Patman (D)	1	X	X	X	X
37 Cole (R)	1	69.4		New		13 Weichel (R)	4	58.8		New District		11 Poage (D)		X	X	96.3	X
2 Derounian (R)		68.8		Districting		<b>OKLAHOMA</b>						4 Rayburn (D)		X	X	X	93.8
26 Gamble (R)		67.3				3 Albert (D)		77.9				16 Regan (D)	1	X	X	X	X
27 Gwinn (R)		58.5				1 Belcher (R)		58.6		New		18 Rogers (D)		X	52.5	68.7	74.0
32 Kearney (R)	3	67.4	64.1	55.3	69.2	2 Edmondson (D)		59.2				6 Teague (D)		X	X	X	X
38 Keating (R)		69.3		New		5 Jarman (D)	1	62.4		Districting		8 Thomas (D)	1	X	77.8	85.5	90.8
33 Kilburn (R)	2	69.0		Districting		4 Steed (D)		58.7				9 Thompson (D)		X	X	X	X
40 Miller (R)		59.6				6 Wickersham (D)		63.3				10 Thornberry (D)	1	X	X	X	X
30 O'Brien (D)*	1	53.7	58.8	55.6	55.1	<b>OREGON</b>						5 Wilson (D)		X	X	X	75.8
39 Ostertag (R)		65.8				3 Angell (R)	1	54.0	50.7	55.5	56.7	<b>UTAH</b>					
42 Pillion (R)		55.2		New		2 Coon (R)		58.5	55.4	58.2	67.4	2 Dawson (R)	1	52.5	53.4	57.5	52.7
41 Radwan (R)	1	55.9		Districting		4 Ellsworth (R)		66.3	59.5	66.6	69.2	1 Stringfellow (R)		60.5	51.1	57.0	50.1
43 Reed (R)	2	66.2				1 Norblad (R)		68.0	66.5	63.2	72.0	<b>VERMONT</b>					
35 Riehlman (R)*	1	63.2	61.9	50.5	63.3	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>						AL Prouty (R)	1	71.8	73.4	60.9	64.3
28 St. George (R)		65.6	61.8	60.1	60.2	11 Bonin (R)	2	50.2	54.4	51.8	50.8	<b>VIRGINIA</b>					
36 Taber (R)		69.9		New		30 Buchanan (D)*	1	63.6		New		4 Abbott (D)		X	X	X	X
31 Taylor (R)	1	70.6		Districting		17 Bush (R)	3	61.1				10 Broyhill (R)		50.2		New District	
1 Wainwright (R)		60.4				10 Carrige (R)	1	53.6		Districting		3 Gary (D)		57.5	X	72.9	73.3
29 Wharton (R)	1	69.8	65.8	64.8	69.5	29 Corbett (R)*	1	61.7				2 Hardy (D)	2	X	X	61.2	65.8
34 Williams (R)	2	58.8		New District		9 Dague (R)	1	66.2	67.2	67.1	72.7	7 Harrison (D)		79.1	69.4	60.4	62.3
<b>New York City *</b>						28 Eberhart (D)*	1	58.7		New District		6 Poff (R)	4	51.5	99.3	64.7	65.3
5 Bosch (R)	1	53.5				12 Fenton (R)	3	60.7	56.8	60.6	62.7	1 Robeson (D)	3	X	81.0	80.0	75.0
24 Buckley (D)		46.5				27 Fulton (R)*	1	62.6		New		8 Smith (D)		X	X	X	X
11 Celler (D)		73.8				23 Gavin (R)		67.8		Districting		5 Tuck (D)		X	X	X	73.5
17 Coudert (R)		50.4				25 Graham (R)	1	50.4	52.4	52.6	58.8	9 Wampler (R)	5	51.7	58.4	52.4	54.6
7 Delaney (D)	1	51.0		New		7 James (R)		61.7	62.7	61.3	66.5	<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
23 Dollinger (D)	1	63.8				24 Kearns (R)	1	57.1	57.0	54.5	63.9	4 Holmes (R)		67.5	64.3	53.2	67.6
18 Donovan (D)	1	X				21 Kelley (D)		52.9	57.1	62.2	52.9	5 Horan (R)	1	56.0	54.8	54.6	62.7
12 Dorn (R)	1	52.7				8 King (R)	1	59.3	58.2	59.2	58.9	3 Mack (R)		53.3	52.9	52.1	53.9
22 Fine (D)	1	58.0				13 McConnell (R)		66.4	66.2	66.9	74.4	AL Magnuson (D)		50.5		New District	
25 Fino (R)	1	50.1				26 Morgan (D)	2	59.1		New		1 Pelly (R)	1	51.4	51.4	50.8	63.8
8 Heller (D)	1	65.3				16 Mumma (R)		61.7		Districting		6 Tollefson (R)	1	59.8	60.5	55.1	53.9
6 Holtzman (D)	1	49.2		Districting		14 Rhodes (D)	1	49.7	49.8	50.3	57.1	2 Westland (R)		54.2	61.2	61.6	53.1
21 Javits (R)	1	63.4				22 Saylor (R)	4	52.4	52.5	55.4	54.6	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>					
10 Kelly (D)	1	71.2				18 Simpson (R)		63.5		New		3 Bailey (D)	1	53.4	54.4	57.1	51.5
9 Keogh (D)	1	61.1				19 Stauffer (R)	1	52.3		Districting		6 Byrd (D)	3	55.8	61.8	62.5	52.9
19 Klein (D)	1	66.0				20 Van Zandt (R)	3	62.8	59.5	60.4	65.9	5 Kee (D)	2	52.9	51.7	57.3	53.1
4 Latham (R)	1	62.6				15 Walter (D)	1	54.8	58.3	58.8	52.6	1 Mollohan (D)	1	53.3	51.6	53.1	52.6
13 Multer (D)	1	68.3				<b>Philadelphia *</b>						4 Neal (R)	3	51.5	54.3	54.7	51.4
16 Powell (D)	1	73.9				1 Barrett (D)	1	68.2	53.8	53.4	57.3	2 Stagers (D)	1	51.3			
15 Ray (R)	1	57.9				3 Byrne (D)	1	58.4	50.3	52.0	62.1	<b>WISCONSIN</b>					
14 Rooney (D)	1	64.2				4 Chudoff (D)	1	69.9	57.5	55.7	53.0	8 Byrnes (R)		73.6	62.0	56.6	64.7
20 Roosevelt (D)	1	60.2				2 Granahan (D)	1	61.8	57.0	54.3	51.4	2 Davis (R)	1	62.9	57.6	53.9	63.4
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>						5 Green (D)	1	54.2	55.5	50.7	56.9	9 Johnson (D)		65.2	70.8	X	X
9 Alexander (D)		51.5	61.1	59.6	54.9	6 Scott (R)	1	51.7	50.0	57.0	58.5	5 Kersten (R)*	1	51.6	51.6	53.1	56.1
3 Barden (D)		76.1	X	78.8	66.7	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>						7 Laird (R)		62.3	68.3	62.5	72.0
1 Bonner (D)		X	92.8	91.9	89.2	2 Fogarty (D)		53.4	60.6	59.7	52.6	10 O'Konski (R)	1	67.4	57.0	54.8	55.5
7 Carlyle (D)		X	84.0	84.3	73.9	1 Forand (D)	1	54.9	63.2	61.9	57.1	1 Smith (R)	2	59.4	57.2	51.9	66.9
5 Chatham (D)	2	X	X	72.7	62.9	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>						6 Van Pelt (R)		71.7	65.0	55.5	64.9
4 Cooley (D)		75.3	72.8	78.1	65.7	4 Ashmore (D)	1	X	X	94.9	X	3 Withrow (R)	1	75.1	58.8	69.2	X
8 Deane (D)	3	59.9	59.6	62.7	54.2	3 Dorn (D)		93.9	X	97.8	X	4 Zablocki (D)*	1	64.3	60.9	55.9	52.5
6 Durham (D)		69.5	75.4	72.1	63.4	6 McMillan (D)		X	X	97.1	X	<b>WYOMING</b>					
2 Fountain (D)		94.8	X	96.0	X	5 Richards (D)		93.9	X	97.1	X	AL Harrison (R)		60.1	54.5	51.5	56.0
10 Jonas (R)	1	57.4	52.3	59.6	53.8	2 Riley (D)	1	X	X	96.4	X						



(Continued from 1153)

18th (Manhattan) -- James G. Donovan (D). Stevenson district. Donovan has been coalition candidate of Democrats, GOP, Liberals since 1950 to keep out ex-Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP). Marcantonio, who was running on Independent ticket this year, died Aug. 7 after Donovan had been designated by Democrats, GOP. Caspar H. Citron, former regional small business director seeking Democratic nomination, attacking Donovan's "completely reactionary voting record." Donovan denies this. Some labor groups are cool to Donovan. Amos Basel is Liberal nominee. Leans Democratic.

25th (Bronx) -- Paul A. Fino (R), Bronx, 50.1 per cent. Eisenhower district. Area has much Democratic strength, but Fino won it in Eisenhower sweep in 1952 by 16,500 votes. Unemployment, governor's race factors in outcome. Opposition: S. J. Milano, Democrat; David Grand, Liberal; I. Blemberg, ALP. Doubtful.

41st (Buffalo) -- Edmund P. Radwan (R), Buffalo, 55.9 per cent. Eisenhower district. Factionalism in both parties has cut down party strength here. This year Joseph Mruk (R), former mayor and ex-Congressman, running as an independent Republican against Radwan who has the GOP organization endorsement, in the primary. Bernard J. Wojtkowiak (D), a home appliance dealer, is unopposed for the Democratic nomination. Leans Republican.

42nd (Buffalo-Erie county) -- John R. Pillion (R), Lackawanna, 55.2 per cent. Eisenhower district. Pillion is opposed by John J. Zablotny (D), Cheektowaga, highway engineer. Much unemployment in area, especially in steel mills. Leans GOP.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

12 seats -- 1R, 11D  
Fighting -- 2D  
Doubtful -- 1R

Primary: May 29  
(CQ WR, p. 718)

Fifth (Winston-Salem) -- Thurmond Chatham (D), Winston-Salem, unopposed in 1952. Eisenhower district. Democrats watching normally Democratic seat due to some opposition to Chatham. GOP hope is Joe New (R) of King. Unemployment in Winston-Salem. Leans Democratic.

Ninth (northwestern) -- Hugh Q. Alexander (D), Kannapolis, 51.5 per cent. Eisenhower district. GOP is best bet to win another seat in South this year. With retirement of veteran Robert L. Doughton (D) in 1952, GOP cut Democratic election percentage down from 61.1 per cent in 1950 to 51.5 per cent in 1952. GOP putting big effort behind nominee William E. Stephens, Jr., Lenior, son-in-law of GOP national committeeman J.E. Broyhill. Democrats expect Alexander to increase 1952 4,000 vote majority. Leans Democratic.

10th (Charlotte) -- Charles Raper Jonas (R), Lincolnton, 57.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. Jonas' personal popularity counted on by GOP to hold seat which he won in 1952 by 20,000 votes. Democrats hoping to regain this seat, nominee is J.C. Sedberry, Charlotte city recorder. Eisenhower, Stevenson and other top brass in both parties already campaigned in district. Unemployment in Charlotte. Doubtful.

#### OHIO

23 seats -- 16R, 6D, 1 Ind.  
Fighting -- 3R  
Doubtful -- 1R, 2D

Primary: May 4  
(CQ WR, p. 595)

Third (Dayton) -- Paul F. Schenck (R), Dayton, 51.1 per cent. Eisenhower district. Schenck defeated Thomas B. Talbot (D) in 1952 by 4,800 votes, polled about 6,000 more than Talbot, who's running again, in 1954 primary. At issue: Schenck's voting record, particularly on housing; loss of fringe benefits for military in area, unemployment. Senate, governor's races will affect district, which has switched since 1938. Big get-out-the-vote drives. Doubtful.

Sixth (southern) -- James G. Polk (D), Highland, 50.1 per cent. Eisenhower district. Return engagement between Polk and Leo Blackburn, (R), Portsmouth business college owner who served in state legislature and was co-sponsor of Ohio Un-American Activities Commission. Polk won by 324 votes out of 134,000 cast in 1952. GOP says three-cornered primary left no scars. Democrats hope for big vote turnout. State-wide races could affect this one. Issues: Continuation of President's program, peace and prosperity, taxes, foreign policy, Communism in government, Polk's voting record (which he claims GOP has misrepresented). Doubtful.

13th (Sandusky-Elyria) -- Alvin F. Weichel (R), 58.8 per cent. Eisenhower district. Weichel retiring because of illness. Democrats think his retirement, extensive unemployment in area offers chance for pickup. Their nominee, George C. Steinemann, member of Sandusky traffic commission, former assistant attorney general and ex-municipal court judge, ran in 1952. GOP nominee ex-Rep. A. D. Baumhart, Jr., Vermillion, former executive director of GOP National Committee. Issues: Unemployment in Lorain, Elyria, Sandusky, along Lake Shore, other economic difficulties; taxes, foreign policy, Eisenhower record. Leans GOP.

14th (Akron) -- William H. Ayres (R), Akron, 58.5 per cent. Eisenhower district. Democrats have good campaigner in John L. Smith, Barberton, who won four-way Democratic primary, but Ayres stronger than GOP in district. He won by more than 34,000 votes in 1952, while Eisenhower carried 14th by only 2,087 votes. Unemployment in Akron. Leans Republican.

15th (southeastern) Robert T. Secrest (D), Senecaville, 64.3 per cent. Eisenhower district. Basically GOP area, has voted for veteran Secrest for years. He accepted Eisenhower appointment in July to Federal Trade Commission, giving GOP opportunity for pickup. Democrats worried about holding seat as Secrest much stronger than party. President personally endorsed John E. Henderson (R), Cambridge attorney and state legislator, running against Max Lewis Underwood (D), Lexington attorney and son of ex-Rep. Mell Underwood, now a federal judge in Columbus. Issues: Eisenhower program, Communism, farm program, tax reduction, government economy, socialism. Doubtful.

16th (Canton) -- Frank T. Bow (R), Canton, 54.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. Close district in 1950, 1948; Bow carried it by about 16,000 votes in 1952. Democrats have good campaigner in Thomas H. Nichols, ex-mayor and city solicitor of Canton. Issues: taxes, farm program, unemployment in Canton, "giveaways" by administration, foreign policy, housing, social security, Taft-Hartley revision. Leans GOP.

#### OREGON

Four seats -- 4R  
Fighting -- 1R  
Doubtful -- 1R

Primary: May 21  
(CQ WR, p. 673)

Second (eastern) -- Sam Coon (R), Baker, 58.5 per cent. Eisenhower district. Because of big controversy in area over administration power policy, Democrats say they have good chance to pick up seat here. Their nominee, Al Ullman, Baker real estate man, making power -- specifically Hellis Canyon dam -- principal issue. Other issues: Farm program, reclamation and Columbia river development. Leans GOP.

Third (Portland) -- Homer D. Angell (R), Portland, 54 per cent. Eisenhower district. Tight contest here. Tom Lawson McCall, radio newscaster, defeated veteran Angell in primary. McCall has administration backing but not labor support, important in area, that went to Angell -- and Mrs. Edith Green, former legislative representative of state PTA who ran for secretary of state in 1952, Democratic nominee. Portland pioneer in electing women to office. Tied in closely with Senate race. State Rep. Maurine Neuberger (D), one of Mrs. Green's



campaign managers, is wife of Democratic Senate nominee, State Senator Richard L. Neuberger (D). Issues: Power policy of administration, Hells Canyon and Libby Dams, development of water and forestry resources; freight rate reforms, diversification of industry in Portland, unemployment area; oil revenues for schools, taxes, honesty in government. Doubtful.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

30 seats -- 19R, 11D      Primary: May 18  
Fighting -- 3R, 2D      (CQ WR, p. 654)  
Doubtful -- 3R, 2D

Pennsylvania, with California, will be major battleground in 1954 contest for control of House. It has more doubtful seats than any other state, because of unemployment in 30 industrial areas including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and in coal, steel, textile and railroad industries; farm discontent, GOP factionalism at state level and major Democratic scrap in Philadelphia between Mayor Joseph C. Clark and Rep. William J. Green, Jr., Democratic chairman for Philadelphia. GOP thinks it will make gains in Philadelphia; Democrats look for gains throughout state. Gov. John S. Fine's GOP organization planning for big voter turnout for governor's race though Fine is retiring. GOP demanding closer poll-watching in Philadelphia on election day.

Third (Philadelphia) -- James A. Byrne (D), 58.2 per cent. Stevenson district. Traditionally GOP, seat went Democratic in 1952 with retirement of Hardie Scott (R). GOP says Green-Clark feud could switch it back. Charles H. Sporkin (R), who has been associated in business with William F. Meade, ex-GOP city chairman, testified about his housing profits before Senate Banking Committee in July, claimed that a defeated candidate in four-way primary made scurrilous attack on him, and that his experience will help him clean up housing scandals, if elected. Democrats think testimony hurt Sporkin, who got whopping primary vote. Doubtful.

Fifth (Philadelphia) -- William J. Green, Jr. (D), 54.2 per cent. Stevenson district. Green-Clark feud could aid GOP here. Green has criticized Clark's handling of patronage, as bringing in "carpetbaggers" for top city posts. Green moved out of 33rd ward to 44th ward, outside of district, notes GOP, whose nominee is Francis P. McCusker. Doubtful.

Sixth (Philadelphia) -- Hugh Scott (R), 51.7 per cent. Eisenhower district. Now only GOP seat in Philadelphia. Democrats see pickup here because of personal popularity of Alexander Hemphill, their nominee, who has Mayor Clark's backing, sparks many civic drives, won Chestnut Hill Man of the Year award. Population changes and unemployment in area. GOP putting on drive to aid Scott, former GOP National Chairman. Doubtful.

10th (Scranton) -- Joseph L. Carrigg (R), Susquehanna, 53.6 per cent. Eisenhower district. Three-way GOP primary left some scars; GOP patronage fights, unemployment in Scranton area hurt Carrigg's re-election chances, according to Democrats. GOP thinks Carrigg is "over the hump" and will pull through. Democrat's chances depend on big vote in Scranton to overcome GOP vote in outlying areas. Robert H. (Pop) Jones, athletic director for Scranton schools, Democratic nominee. Doubtful.

11th (Luzerne county-Wilkes Barre) -- Edward J. Bonin (R), Hazleton, 50.2 per cent. Eisenhower district. Considerable unemployment in Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre rail centers and coal areas. Bonin defeated ex-Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D) of Wilkes Barre by only 588 votes in 1952, and GOP says outcome this year depends on the amount of organization support given Bonin. Flood trying for comeback. Home district of Gov. Fine. Doubtful.

14th (Berks county-Reading) -- George M. Rhodes (D), Reading, 49.7 per cent. Eisenhower district. Basically a Democratic district. Rhodes won with less than 50 per cent in past two elections when Socialists put up ticket. Unemployment in Reading. Donald F. Spang of Wyomissing won GOP nomination. Leans Democratic.

19th (York) -- S. Walter Stauffer (R), York, 52.3 per cent. Eisenhower district. Home district of State Sen. George M. Leader, Democratic nominee for governor, but Democrats somewhat disappointed in primary vote for nominee, James M. Quigley, Camp Hill. Unemployment in York. Issues: Economic conditions, taxes, revision of Taft-Hartley law, administration program. Leans Republican.

21st (Westmoreland county) -- Augustine B. Kelley (D), Greensburg, 52.9 per cent. Stevenson district. GOP says coolness between Kelley and part of Democratic organization may aid GOP nominee, Herbert O. Morrison, Scottsdale, radio newscaster who reported Hindenburg disaster at Lakehurst, N.J., in 1937. Democrats expect veteran Kelley to come through as usual. Leans Democratic.

22nd (west-central) -- John P. Saylor (R), Johnstown, 52.4 per cent. Stevenson district. Saylor ran ahead of GOP ticket in 1952; GOP says he will repeat. Democrats expect Cambria county organization to roll up big vote for Robert S. Glass of Johnstown, Democratic nominee. Extensive unemployment in area at Ford City, Johnstown, Kittanning, Indiana, Pa. Leans GOP.

25th (western) -- Louis E. Graham (R), Beaver, 50.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. As usual, tight race forecast here. Graham won by less than 1,400 votes in 1952. Unemployment in New Castle and surrounding area, but Democrats' hopes dipped somewhat after primary, in which GOP outpolled Democrats nearly 3-1. Frank M. Clark of Lawrence county is Democratic nominee. Leans GOP.

#### UTAH

Two districts -- 2R      Primary: Sept. 14  
Fighting -- 1R  
Doubtful -- 1R

First (Ogden, south) -- Douglas R. Stringfellow (R), Ogden, 60.5 per cent. Eisenhower district. Ex-Rep. Walter K. Granger (D) of Cedar City "drafted" by party to oppose Stringfellow, freshman Congressman crippled during World War II. Granger held seat for six terms prior to 1952, when he ran for Senate. He must roll up big Democratic vote in Weber and Carbon counties to overcome GOP vote in Southern Utah. Democrats see dissatisfaction with farm program, but GOP regards Stringfellow "cinch" to win because of war record, record in Congress as freshman, local pride over Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. Leans GOP.

Second (Salt Lake City) -- William A. Dawson (R), Salt Lake City, 52.5 per cent. Eisenhower district. Much Democratic strength here, but Dawson given slight edge. Democrats have criticized his voting record, claiming it has changed considerably from his record in 80th Congress, when he served previously. Issues: Recent White House decision on lead and zinc stockpiling, postal pay veto, overall administration record, unemployment in mining areas and in Salt Lake City. Ex-Rep. Reva Beck Bosone (D) and Warwick C. Lamoreaux, Salt Lake City, in Democratic primary. Doubtful.

#### VIRGINIA

10 seats -- 3R, 7D      Primary: July 13  
Fighting -- 1R      (CQ WR, p. 903)  
Doubtful -- 2R

Sixth (Roanoke-Lynchburg) -- Richard H. Poff (R), Radford, 51.5 per cent. Eisenhower district. Poff came in on 2,000-vote margin with Eisenhower sweep in 1952. Can be defeated whenever two Democratic factions decide to unseat him, both parties agree. Democrats say this is year, before Poff establishes himself in seat. He is law partner of State Sen. Ted Dalton (R) of Radford who made good showing in 1953 governor's race. Ernest Robertson, 39, Roanoke state legislator not identified with Byrd group, won primary in three-way contest. Widespread unemployment in Roanoke, Clifton Forge, Cowington, Radford, textile and rail centers. Doubtful.

Ninth (Bristol) -- William C. Wampler (R), Bristol, 51.7 per cent. Eisenhower district. Wampler won by 2,300 votes in Eisenhower sweep, and GOP got out better vote than usual in primary, but Democrats expect to regain seat as their nominee, Sheriff Pat W. Jennings of Smyth County, well known in area. Democrats extending efforts to regain seat; GOP to hold it. Poll tax payments regarded as gauge of vote. Issues: Unemployment in coal areas, Pulaski, Appalachia, Richlands, Big Stone Gap, Bluefield; and Administration farm program. Doubtful.

10th (Washington suburbs) -- Joel T. Broyhill (R), Arlington, 50.2 per cent. Eisenhower district. Only non-Southern seat in state, government workers' reaction to Administration in general and President's veto of U.S. worker pay bill in particular important. Broyhill strong campaigner but won by only 322 votes in 1952. Democrats say John D. Webb (D), 39, Fairfax attorney and state legislator, has backing of various factions in district. Issues: U.S. personnel program, hospital and highway construction, anti-stream pollution, tax cuts, foreign policy. Leans GOP.

#### WASHINGTON

Seven seats -- 6R, 1D  
Fighting -- 1D  
Doubtful -- 2R

Primary: Sept. 14

At large -- Don Magnuson (D), Seattle, 50.5 per cent. Eisenhower carried state. With vote-getting name -- state's senior Senator is Warren G. Magnuson (D) -- Don Magnuson won new seat in 1952 by 10,400, will better that this year, say Democrats. GOP hopes hinge on good showing by winner of four-way primary contest; candidates are: Richard B. Campbell, Seattle; Al Canwell, Spokane, 1950 Senate candidate and 1952 House nominee; W. C. Frerichs, Kennewick; Wilbur R. Parkin, Centralia coal operator. Issues: Administration power policy, development of natural resources; unemployment in shipping, lumbering; Administration farm and labor programs; taxes and economic policy. Leans Democratic.

First (Seattle) -- Thomas M. Pelly (R), Seattle, 51.4 per cent. Eisenhower district. Seat has switched three times in past four campaigns, Pelly carried in 1952 by 7,000 votes. Despite unemployment in Seattle, GOP thinks Pelly's chances looking up. Democrats say much depends on primary; their candidates are ex-Sen. and ex-Rep. Hugh B. Mitchell (D); Stimson Bullitt, 1952 nominee, and Alice F. Bryant, all of Seattle. Doubtful.

Second (Everett, Northwest) -- Jack Westland (R), Everett, 54.2 per cent. Eisenhower district. Westland, 1952 amateur golf champion, carried seat on first try by 15,000 votes in 1952 when incumbent Henry M. Jackson (D) retired to run for Senate. Democrats expect pickup here if good campaigner emerges from primary. Seat was Democratic from 1932-1952, labor strong in area. Issues: Unemployment in lumbering, shipping, closing of federal installations. William H. Lucas (R), Lake Stevens X-ray technician, challenging Westland's record in primary. Democratic candidates: Harry F. Henson, Everett, 1952 nominee; Payson Peterson, Snohomish, and Don Sullivan, Seattle. Doubtful.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

Six seats -- 1R, 5D  
Fighting -- 2D  
Doubtful -- 1R

Primary: Aug. 3  
(CQ WR, p. 1008)

Both parties have been involved in major intra-party rows, and each hopes to benefit from other's feuds. Unemployment throughout the state, especially in coal fields, regarded as major campaign issue by Democrats.

First (Wheeling) -- Robert H. Mollohan (D), Fairmont, 52.9 per cent. Stevenson district. GOP counting on bustling campaign by GOP nominee, Arch A. Moore Jr., Moundsville, and Democratic factionalism to aid them here. Democrats expect Mollohan (D), who won in 1952 by 8,000 votes to come through again. Mollohan

downed ex-Rep. Robert L. Ramsey (D) in past two primaries to take nomination. Unemployment in Fairmont, Wheeling. Leans Democratic.

Second (Morgantown) -- Harley O. Staggers (D), Keyser, 51.5 per cent. Eisenhower district. Staggers won by 3,800 votes in 1952, and GOP ticket made good showing. But Democrats say odds are with Staggers, particularly with unemployment in Morgantown area. GOP nominee is Albert M. Morgan, Morgantown, who, with party backing, downed Mrs. Davis Elkins, wife of ex-Sen. Elkins (R), in primary. Leans Democratic.

Fourth (Huntington-Parkersburg) -- William E. Neal (R), Huntington, 53.3 per cent. Eisenhower district. Only GOP seat in state, fourth major battleground this year. Democratic nominee, ex-Rep. M.G. Burnside, lost to Neal by 10,300 votes in 1952. GOP says factionalism has ended. Democrats see unemployment in Point Pleasant, Parkersburg and Huntington as key to race. Doubtful.

#### WISCONSIN

10 seats -- 8R, 2D  
Fighting -- 1R  
Doubtful -- 1R, 1D

Primary: Sept. 14

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R) is expected to campaign in his home state this year for House GOP ticket, at express request of Robert Pierce, GOP State Chairman. Pierce plans to peg campaign on "the issue of Communists-in-government, and no one is better qualified to help than Joe."

Second (Waukesha-Madison) -- Glenn R. Davis (R), 62.9 per cent. Eisenhower district. Democrats see chance for pickup with State Sen. Gaylord A. Nelson, Madison, Democratic leader in Dane county, veteran campaigner. Davis claims Nelson making slanderous charges about his record in Congress. Unemployment at Beaver Dam, in farm machinery manufacture, farm discontent major issues. GOP sees no change. Leans GOP.

Fifth (Milwaukee) -- Charles J. Kersten (R), Milwaukee, 51.6 per cent. Eisenhower district. Despite Eisenhower sweep, Kersten won by only 7,000 votes in 1952 and GOP thinks much depends on getting out GOP voters Nov. 2. Three Democrats in primary: Henry S. Reuss, who ran for Senate in 1952 primary; Joseph Steller and Charles P. Greene, all of Milwaukee. Unemployment area. Doubtful.

Ninth (western rural) -- Lester R. Johnson (D), Black River Falls, won special election in October, 1953, by 56.8 per cent of vote after late Rep. Merlin Hull (R), carried it by 65.2 per cent in 1952 and Eisenhower by 64.4 per cent. Johnson's victory was interpreted as setback for Administration, and Democrats expect him to repeat by stressing Administration farm program. Dairymen William E. Owen, (R), Menomonie, state senator and former state president of REA, has solid backing to recapture seat long in GOP fold, but center of Progressive activity in past. Issues: Farm program, particularly dairy regulations and surpluses, Eisenhower program. Doubtful.

#### WYOMING

One seat -- 1R  
Fighting -- 1R

Primary: Aug. 17  
(CQ WR, p. 1067)

At large -- William H. Harrison, Sheridan, 60.1 per cent. Eisenhower carried state. Harrison running for Senate. "Beauty contests" in primary for both nominations, with E. Keith Thomson, Cheyenne attorney and ex-state legislator, winning GOP nomination and Mayor Sam Tully of Rawlins, Democratic. Seat has been GOP since 1942, and both parties give GOP edge. Senate, governor's races may affect this one. Issues: Unemployment in coal area, drought, Eisenhower farm, reclamation, power programs. Leans GOP.



## pressures on congress

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### CASE FOR AIR POWER

Is an adequate Air Force, empowered to use nuclear weapons to combat aggression, America's key to survival in the Hydrogen Age? A leading advocate of air power, the Air Force Association, believes it, and is preparing to plug harder than ever for acceptance of this policy, officials told CQ Sept. 8.

With a brand new policy adopted at its annual convention in Omaha Aug. 19-20, the Association is setting out to inform Congress, the White House and the public that it feels the "line of aggression must be drawn and the issue joined."

"We feel our policy, if implemented, might help avoid nuclear warfare," James H. Straubel, AFA executive director, told CQ. "That's why we are interested in bringing it to the attention of the people, the Executive and Defense Departments, and the Congress."

AFA policy proposes that nuclear weapons be defined as "legitimate instruments for resisting aggression," and that the "basic sources of military strength" behind any future Communist aggression be attacked.

This policy also assumes that "the free world's ability to survive and preserve its way of life depends on its ability to dominate the air spaces." This thesis has touched off controversy in the past and may come in for plenty of public discussion in months ahead.

#### WHAT AFA IS

Organized in 1946 to assist in obtaining adequate air power for defense, and to inform the public concerning aviation progress, the Air Force Association is said to be unusual among organizations.

It is, apparently, more than a veterans group or an organization for civilians and reservists. In a newspaper column, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) has described AFA as follows:

"The Association is a very powerful group -- composed of Air Force veterans, Air Force Reservists and members of the Air Force -- and with affiliations from large and powerful corporate interests active in the field of aviation.

"More than that, AFA is generally considered to be the civilian spokesman for the Department of the Air Force. It says things the Air Force, its own military and civilian heads are not permitted to say officially....To its credit the Association at times does criticize the

Department of the Air Force. But nevertheless the Department can marshal public opinion and pressure through AFA on its most-desired objectives."

Association officials strongly deny that their group is merely a "voice for the Air Force." They describe it as "independent, non-profit, with no political ax to grind." However, they say that AFA cooperates closely with the Department "for the mutual benefit" of the government and the public at large.

AFA presently has 37,589 members, including Air Force veterans, servicemen, cadet members and associate members. Service members cannot vote, hold office or help form policy. The group also has 108 non-member industrial affiliates.

The Association is not registered under the Federal lobby law. Officials contend it is "not a pressure group," and say it makes its views known to Congress and the public through "legitimate and conventional means."

#### PROMOTION CHANNELS

In presenting its policy of "adequate air power" to the nation in coming months, the Association has three major channels of promotion at hand:

- (1) Letters to legislators and high officials
- (2) Grass-roots campaigns by its rapidly-growing community and state affiliates
- (3) Editorials in its monthly magazine, Air Force.

Administered from national headquarters in the Mills Building in Washington, the group's field organization will play an active part in AFA's work in months ahead. State AFA organizations are called Wings, and are headed by Wing Commanders. Each coordinates Association activities throughout its state and supervises the organization and programs of local units. The local units are called Squadrons or Flights, depending on their size. The group now boasts 29 Wings, 109 Squadrons and five Flights.

AFA's official journal, Air Force, is widely quoted by the press and its articles frequently are reprinted in the Congressional Record. The magazine has been described by Sen. Smith as "an excellent one that performs a real public service on airpower."

#### BUSINESS AFFILIATES

The group's business affiliates have played an important part in AFA's campaign for adequate air defense. James H. Doolittle, wartime air hero and one of AFA's founders, has said: "We encourage industry to work with AFA as a partner in carrying the message of airpower to the people and leaders of this nation."

The 108 firms affiliated with AFA on a non-membership basis lend support to its educational programs. They include some of the nation's biggest corporations. In addition to all of the leading airplane manufacturing companies, AFA boasts such associates as:

Eastman Kodak Co., Electric Auto-Lite Co., Ford Motor Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., International Harvester Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Magnavox Co., Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., and Warner & Swazey Co.

Last June, when the Association sponsored an Air Force manpower conference at the Pentagon to devise ways of solving the shortage of qualified Air Force recruits, the meeting was attended by more than 90 AFA business affiliates. Among the results in the words of Gen. George C. Kenney, now AFA's chairman of the Board:

"The industry members, after being briefed by Air Force leaders, established an advisory group to stimulate continued activity in the manpower effort...It is expected that some \$5 million worth of public service advertising will be made available to the Air Force. In addition, companies are working on billboard advertising, radio and television announcements, and aviation exhibits -- all to help solve the Air Force manpower dilemma."

#### FINLETTER REPORT CAMPAIGN

AFA was in the spotlight in 1949, when it went to bat for the President's Air Policy Commission Report, made under direction of Thomas K. Finletter, later Secretary of the Air Force.

When the report was made, AFA leaders saw in it the blueprint for the sort of aviation program they championed. They devoted an entire issue of the Air Force Journal to the report, then used this issue to help mobilize public opinion behind the Finletter recommendations. Association leaders across the country, aided by this information, "pressed the fight in their own way and...in their own words," according to officials.

More than 10,000 extra copies of the Finletter report issue of Air Force were mailed to AFA members. The magazines were distributed in what officials call "a very personalized manner" -- to governors, mayors and city managers, to industrialists, bankers and ministers, to state legislators and city councilmen and local political party heads.

"From every section of the country these magazines went to Congressmen in Washington, (along with) a personal letter," C.R. Smith, head of American Airlines and a former AFA president, has written.

But this, according to Smith, was just a start in AFA's campaign. Further steps were:

"News stories, editorials, letters to the editor... Air power statements and resolutions by city councils... Air power forums... Personal calls on influential citizens by AFA leaders... Association speeches at business luncheons and public meetings... Air power rallies."

In addition to policy promotion, AFA undertakes many other activities. For example, it engages in youth education through sponsorship of Air Scout Troops, scholarships and aviation courses in schools. It also sponsors air shows, glider meets, and other community aviation "wing-dings."

The Association's Washington office is headed by Straubel, a young ex-newsman from Wisconsin who helped establish the magazine.

Among AFA's members are several Congressmen who are Air Force veterans and reservists. They include: Sens. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), and Frederick G. Payne (R Maine); and Reps. Shepard J. Crumpacker (R Ind.), Clair Engle (D Calif.), W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.), and Leroy Johnson (R Calif.).

According to AFA's policy statement: "Today the free world must be prepared to draw faster and shoot straighter, or be eliminated in the process. Our airpower must be geared to the policy and equal to the task."

## LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

### Individuals

Registrant. LAURANCE G. HENDERSON, 1190 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. Filed 9/1/54.

Employer. North American Airlines, Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, California.

Legislative Interest. Legislation affecting air transportation including the S 2647.

Expenses. Duties will require expenditures of approximately \$300 per month, indefinitely.

### CORRECTION

In CQ Weekly Report for July 23, page 937, salary figure in registration of Ruth H. Tegtmeyer, Transportation Association of America, should read \$9,600 (not \$8,600) annually plus reimbursable expenses.

## PRESSURE POINTS

Religion. Six religious leaders appealed Sept. 6 to political candidates in this Fall's elections to spurn racial or religious bias in their campaigns. The leaders also proposed that citizen's committees be formed in every community to police local campaigns for possible instances of appeals based on this type of bias. The document was forwarded to the national chairmen of the major political parties.

Education. Formation of a National Association of Rural Educators was announced Sept. 4. The purpose of the organization is improvement of the effectiveness of schools in small communities. The group was formed at Columbia University's Teachers College. Maurice A. Dunkle, Superintendent of Schools in Calvert County, Maryland, was elected president of the new association.

Labor. In a resolution adopted Sept. 1 at its convention in Miami Beach, Fla., the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen took issue with "monopoly pricing" of big corporations and "their many activities in the field which are not strictly business in character." The union asked Congress to make the Small Business Administration a permanent, independent agency to "promote and protect the interest of independent business."





### ARIZONA PRIMARY

Ex-Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D) of Florence, former Senate majority leader, scored an initial victory in his attempted comeback by winning the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the Sept. 7 Arizona primary. He will face Gov. Howard Pyle (R), who was unopposed for renomination. Rep. John J. Rhodes (R) was also unopposed for renomination in the First District.

McFarland carried all 14 of the state's counties, including his opponent's home district, to win over William F. Kimball (D), a Tucson lawyer and state senator. Returns from 344 of 519 precincts showed McFarland led 42,086 to 16,104. Kimball conceded the election. McFarland, who served in the Senate from 1940-52, the last two years as majority leader, was defeated for a third term by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R) in 1952.

In the First District, Rhode's Democratic opponent will be L.S. (Dick) Adams (D), state representative from Phoenix, who won nomination over ex-Rep. Richard F. Harless (D) and A. T. Spence, Phoenix cattleman.

In the Second District, Tucson attorney Stewart L. Udall won Democratic nomination to the seat of retiring Rep. Harold A. (Porque) Patten (D), by defeating A. B. Sieh, former secretary of Patten; John C. Smith, Jr., former speaker of the State House of Representatives; and M.L. Brooks, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Henry Zipf, Tucson attorney and former administrative assistant to Sen. Goldwater, defeated John McInnes, Tucson dentist and state representative, for the Republican nomination.

### GEORGIA PRIMARY

Four-term Rep. William M. (Don) Wheeler (D) was defeated for renomination, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D) was renominated unopposed, and eight of the state's 10 Congressmen were renominated, seven unopposed, in the Georgia primary Sept. 8. Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin (D) won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over a field of eight other candidates.

In the gubernatorial race, all but one candidate promised to maintain public school racial segregation. Griffin, supported by outgoing Gov. Herman Talmadge (D), captured majorities of both the popular and county unit votes. Unofficial returns from 1,197 of 1,809 precincts in 148 of 159 counties gave Griffin 149,814 popular votes and the lead in counties with 270 of the state's 410 county unit votes. Former Acting Gov. M.E. Thompson (D), a political foe of Talmadge, polled 100,564 and the lead for 64 unit votes.

In the Eighth District, Mrs. Iris Blitch, Homerville, state senator and Democratic National Committeewoman, won over Wheeler and W. A. Wraggs. Wheeler is the sixth Congressional incumbent to be defeated in this year's primary elections (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 595, 673, 973, 1007.) In the Fourth District, former Assistant U.S. Attorney John Flynt, Griffin, defeated two others for the seat of the late Rep. Albert Sidney Camp (D).

### The Winners

(Incumbents in capital letters)

Republicans Democrats

#### ARIZONA PRIMARY -- SEPT. 7

##### GOVERNOR

HOWARD PYLE \*Ernest W. McFarland

##### HOUSE

1st JOHN J. RHODES L. S. Adams  
2nd Henry Zipf Stewart L. Udall

#### GEORGIA PRIMARY -- SEPT. 8

##### GOVERNOR

None Marvin Griffin

##### SENATE

None RICHARD B. RUSSELL

##### HOUSE

1st None PRINCE H. PRESTON  
2nd None JOHN L. PILCHER  
3rd None ELIJAH L. FORRESTER  
4th None John Flynt  
5th \*\* JAMES C. DAVIS  
6th None CARL VINSON  
7th None HENDERSON L. LANHAM  
8th None Iris Blitch  
9th None PHILLIP M. LANDRUM  
10th None PAUL BROWN

\*--Former Senator

\*\*--Charles A. Moye is attempting to qualify by petition.

### SOUTH CAROLINA NOMINATION

State Sen. Edgar A. Brown (D), member of the South Carolina Democratic organization's "loyalist" faction which broke with Gov. James F. Byrnes (D) in 1952 over Byrnes' support of President Eisenhower, was chosen Sept. 3 by the State Democratic Committee as the party nominee for the seat of the late Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1137).

Brown, 66-year-old Barnwell lawyer, moved up from state chairman to National Committeeman in 1953, when Maybank resigned the latter post. Brown, president pro tempore of the state senate, twice tried for the U.S. Senate in Democratic primaries, losing in 1926 and 1938.

On Sept. 6, Byrnes appointed Charles E. Daniel, Greenville, contractor, to serve out the remainder of Maybank's term, which expires Jan. 3.



Sept. 7, ex-Gov. J. Strom Thurmond (D), States Rights candidate for President in 1948, announced he would be a write-in candidate for the Senate in opposition to Brown in November.

## IVES FOR GOVERNOR

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) announced Sept. 7 that he would not "under any circumstances be a candidate for any office this fall," thus ruling out a bid for a fourth term as governor (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 764, 801).

On Sept. 8, the GOP state executive committee endorsed Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) for the governorship. The following day, Sept. 9, Ives announced he would accept the Republican nomination for governor if the state convention named him as its choice to succeed Dewey. Ives' Senate term runs until Jan. 3, 1959; he said he would not resign to campaign. New York Republicans will select their nominee at the Sept. 22-23 convention in Syracuse.

At 52, Dewey has been in public office almost continuously for the past 25 years. He has been the Republican candidate for governor on four occasions, winning on his last three attempts, and was the GOP candidate for President in 1944 and 1948.

## N.Y. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

New York Democrats choose their nominee for governor at a state convention Sept. 21 in New York City, with a possible floor fight between the two leading contenders, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D) and Averell Harriman, former Mutual Security Administrator.

## EISENHOWER WESTERN TOUR

President Eisenhower, accompanied by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson and Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, Sept. 4 made a 1,500-mile aerial tour of reclamation projects in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas, and "lent his presence" to GOP candidates at three scheduled stops. Mr. Eisenhower said: At Grand Junction, Colo.: "We are just trying to learn what it is that we can do, down in Washington, to be helpful in this great job that our citizens are doing in reclamation, in developing the resources of our country. We do not, as we see it, want to be the great bosses of America. We want to be the servant, the agent that will help our people make for themselves the happiest possible life."

At Casper, Wyo.: "What is good for the agricultural interests of the United States is good for all of us."

At McCook, Neb.: "We have not come with any idea that in Washington resides all the brains that can determine what should be done in these areas. Indeed, we don't believe that Washington should have the right to interfere too specifically with the lives of any of us, or to lay down the rules and regulations as to how everything should be done in the development of this country."

## STEVENSON SPEECH

Adlai E. Stevenson said Sept. 8 that the United States has a foreign policy "which wallows aimlessly and dangerously while a bunch of bickering helmsmen quarrel at the wheel." Referring to GOP accusations "of treachery and murder and treason," he asserted that "if Republican leaders don't really believe what they say, but

say it in order to inflame the people and win elections, then they are shameless enemies of what we call democracy." Stevenson addressed a \$100-a-plate fund-raising dinner in Harrisburg, Pa.

## FCC ON POLITICS

The Federal Communications Commission Sept. 7 issued new regulations covering radio and television broadcasting aimed at assuring political candidates rights to equal air time and broadcasting charges. The regulations were made effective immediately "because of the imminence of the November elections."

## STATE ROUNDUP

CONNECTICUT: A petition to keep off the ballot the name of James F. Gartland of East Haven, Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third District, was filed in Connecticut Superior Court at Hartford. Ex-Rep. John A. McGuire (D) of Wallingford, defeated for the nomination at a district Democratic convention in East Haven July 31, asked the court to order that his name be put on the ballot, replacing Gartland's.

MARYLAND: George P. Mahoney, unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1132), promised Sept. 2 to "go out and help" the Democratic ticket "as a whole" win in November. He insisted in his statement that he holds no grudge against Dr. H.C. Byrd, Democratic nominee for governor.

NEW JERSEY: A Morris county GOP group Sept. 6 renewed its drive to oust Clifford P. Case as the party's Senate candidate. The "Committee for A Stronger New Jersey Republican Party" dispatched a letter to Vice President Richard M. Nixon suggesting that a special committee of GOP leaders be named to determine "whether Mr. Case can win."

NEW YORK: Rep. Dean P. Taylor (R) resigned as GOP State Chairman at a Sept. 8 meeting of the party organization's executive committee in order, he explained, to give more time to his Congressional duties and law practice. The committee named Taylor, subject to ratification as Republican National Committeeman, succeeding J. Russel Sprague; and L. Judson Morhouse, executive director of the New York Good Roads Association, as acting state chairman.

OHIO: State House Speaker William Saxbe (R), defeated by Rep. George H. Bender (R) for the GOP nomination to the seat of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) in the May 4 Ohio primary, said Sept. 7 following a conference with GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall, Bender, and leading Ohio Republicans, that he would "work to elect" Bender.

TENNESSEE: Thomas P. Wall, 39-year-old Nashville attorney, was nominated Sept. 2 by Tennessee Republican leaders to oppose Sen. Estes Kefauver (D) in November. Wall was an unsuccessful candidate in the Fifth Congressional District in 1952.

TEXAS: T. S. Christopher of Fort Worth is the Republican Congressional candidate in the 12th District, and will oppose James C. Wright, Jr. (D), former mayor of Weatherford, in the general election.

VIRGINIA: Dr. Charmenz S. Lenhart, assistant professor of English and music at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, filed Sept. 3 as an independent candidate in the Eighth District. She will oppose incumbent Rep. Howard W. Smith (D) in the general election. The following day, Eighth District Republicans pledged "full support" to Dr. Lenhart.

## NEW MEXICO SENATE RACE

Challenging Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D), 58, of Albuquerque in his bid for a second Senate term is Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R), 42 of Las Cruces, the state's first Republican chief executive in twodecades. Both are running on their records, and Mechem also is emphasizing the record of the Eisenhower Administration.

### THE ISSUES

According to Anderson, the main issue in the campaign is "who can get the most done in Washington." Anderson thinks that he has a high "batting average" on that score. He claims credit for adding Navajo Dam and other New Mexico projects to the Upper Colorado storage bill, and enactment of a water facilities measure. He also emphasizes his role in passage of a flexible price support bill--with price incentives to wool producers--and his part in the fight to insert in the Atomic Energy Act revision a compulsory patent provision, a preference clause for REA's, and a provision for setting up federal power plants as "yardsticks" to gauge private power rates.

After two terms as governor, Mechem claims that he has "brought honesty and efficiency" to the state capitol. He takes credit for internal reform in state government through tighter budget control, establishment of a personnel system and new purchasing program, and new tax-collection methods.

Mechem says the President's program deserves support in the Senate from a larger Republican membership. Benefits from this program, he says, "will become more apparent every day" as taxes are lowered, government expenses are cut, "disloyal persons" are removed from "sensitive positions," and the economy continues to expand.

Other issues are the administration of the drought aid program; unemployment, particularly in Albuquerque and mining communities like Raton and Silver City; and the development of the state's water, power and other natural resources.

John Simms, Jr., of Albuquerque, Democratic nominee for governor, claims Mechem has the support of "rich backers." Mechem says Democrats are putting on a "lavish" advertising campaign, have more funds than the GOP, and are trying to "high pressure" the voters.

Republican State Chairman M. B. Johns, Jr., has said that prior to the Mechem administration New Mexico was controlled by "various cliques calling themselves Democrats" who reduced the state to a condition of "moral anarchy." But Democratic State Chairman Tom E. Brown, Sr., claims Democrats are offering voters the superior "platform and candidates" while Republicans are offering only "me-tooism."

The Democratic Party in New Mexico is split into two factions. One is headed by the senior Senator, Dennis Chavez, the other by Anderson. Despite their differences, Chavez says he will campaign hard for Anderson. Democrats believe the Senate investigation of Chavez' 1952 victory over Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley (R) hurt the Republicans because more than \$200,000 was spent in a

## CQ Voting Scorecard

Voting statistics in percentages for Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) for the 81st through 83rd Congresses. For definitions and details, see CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 77-82 and 92-99.

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On the Record
1954*	77%	83%	87%
1953	81	71	81
82nd	93	72	62
81st	92	88	94
<u>On Eisenhower Program</u>			
Active Support	53%	1953 37%	82nd --%
Active Opposition	45	49	--
Party Voting	70	60	--
Voting Participation	86	76	57

\*--1954 figures through July 21.

futile effort to unseat the veteran Chavez. The state's voting procedures were given national publicity, to the discomfiture of many New Mexicans. Registration in New Mexico is more than 2-1 Democratic, although Mechem has won the governorship twice and President Eisenhower carried the state in 1952.

The GOP organization also suffers from factionalism. Some of Mechem's supporters are cool to the gubernatorial nominee, Alvin Stockton, former Speaker of the state house of representatives. There was a split in party ranks at the 1954 state convention over a plank criticizing Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). Mechem favored the plank.

### THE CANDIDATES

Anderson has an insurance business, a large farm and other interests in New Mexico, where he has been in politics for 20 years. He served as state treasurer in 1933-34, state relief administrator in 1935, chairman of the state unemployment compensation commission from 1936-38, and was elected to the House in 1940. He served in the House until 1945 when he was appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President Truman. He stepped out of the cabinet in 1948 to run for the Senate, winning by 57.4 per cent of the vote. This year he led the battle to modify the atomic energy revision bill, and offered an amendment, which was agreed to by the Senate, to combine Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood. He voted for increasing income tax exemptions; the Bricker amendment, as amended; a \$200 million cut in foreign aid; the St. Lawrence seaway, and for a three-year extension of reciprocal trade. He is a member of the Senate Agriculture, Interior and Joint Atomic Energy Committees.

A Las Cruces attorney, Mechem began his career as a land surveyor for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in 1932. He served as an FBI agent from 1942-45. An exceedingly good campaigner, Mechem surprised Democratic New Mexico in 1950 by upsetting former Gov. John Miles (D) by more than 13,000 votes. He was re-elected in 1952 by 53.8 per cent of the vote.

## DELAWARE SENATE RACE

The Delaware Senate race, in which incumbent J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D) faces Rep. Herbert B. Warburton (R) is going to be close -- so close that the outcome probably hinges on the size of the vote. Traditionally, Democrats have won on a large turnout. The GOP normally gets a fairly high percentage of the vote in a mid-term election, and expects to do so this fall.

Frear has been in the Senate since 1949. This year in the state Democratic convention he won renomination over James M. Tunnell, Jr., son of a former Senator, who resigned from the state supreme court to try for the nomination. The tide turned June 23 when ex-Gov. Elbert N. Carvel (D), who had appointed Tunnell to the bench, announced he would support Frear. Some labor groups announced they would not back Frear if he ran for re-election. Warburton, elected at large in 1952 as the state's lone Representative, was unanimously nominated at the GOP state convention Aug. 18. In 1952, he received 50.9 per cent of votes cast, 0.1 per cent better than the Eisenhower tally.

### THE ISSUES

Their records in Congress will provide issues for the two candidates in the campaign. Warburton also plans to make an issue of his "solid support" of President Eisenhower. On some questions, voters will find little difference on which to make their choice. Both men, for instance, favored state control of submerged oil lands. But Frear voted against U.S. participation in construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway while Warburton was for it. Frear voted in favor of building 35,000 public housing units a year for four years and increasing the purchase of military aircraft by \$400 million. Warburton voted against both proposals.

The Democratic Senator has met with opposition from the Party organization in his state. And he hasn't been afraid to assert his independence of Democratic leadership in the Senate. He approved the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty-making power, and the President's request for flexible rather than rigid farm price supports. He voted with the party majority on such issues as statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, and postponement of Taft-Hartley labor law revision. With Sen. Walter F. George (D), he sponsored an amendment to the Internal Revenue bill to increase personal income tax exemptions from \$600 to \$700. Warburton voted against a similar provision when it came up in the House.

Warburton usually voted for the Administration program. He voted for flexible farm price supports and a compromise program to extend reciprocal trade agreements for one year. But he voted to recommit, and thus kill, the Administration's health re-insurance program, and for the Cole amendment to the Atomic Energy Bill, which would have granted normal patent rights for some inventions. The President favored a program of compulsory patent sharing.

Frear has indicated he favors a tough military posture before the threat of Communist aggression. But he believes defense spending should be cut by more economical operation of the armed forces. He is against admis-

## CQ Voting Scorecard

Voting statistics in percentages for Sen. J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.) and Rep. Herbert B. Warburton (R Del.) for the 83rd Congress and for Sen. Frear for the 81st and 82nd Congresses. For definitions and details, see CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 77-82 and 92-99.

	Party Unity		Bipartisan Support		On the Record	
	Frear	Warburton	Frear	Warburton	Frear	Warburton
1954	56%	96%	79%	98%	89%	89%
1953	60	92	72	97	91	97
82nd	50	--	86	--	96	--
81st	65	--	72	--	83	--
<u>On Eisenhower Program</u>						1954 1953
Active support			Frear		45%	51%
			Warburton		79	94
Active opposition			Frear		31	39
			Warburton		16	6
<u>Party Voting</u>			Frear		57	52
			Warburton		86	92
<u>Voting Participation</u>			Frear		82	79
			Warburton		88	97

sion of Red China in the United Nations, and has his doubts about the chances of "peaceful co-existence" with the Soviet Union. He favors standby economic controls and a "reasonable reduction in excise taxes."

Warburton has worked in Congress for vocational rehabilitation and education. He was for federal aid to education if the community is unable to do the job and if aid is in the form of guarantees to borrowing only. He favored a balanced budget and an end to deficit financing. Federal employees, he said, should get a raise in salaries only after the budget is balanced. He was for ending "double taxation on dividends" and against increasing income tax exemptions for dependents.

### THE CANDIDATES

Frear, whose company sells milk, coal and farm machinery, was born near Rising Sun, Del., March 7, 1903. He was graduated from the University of Delaware in 1924. Nine years later he married Esther V. Schauer; they have two children and live in Dover. He's been classed by some as a middle-of-the-roader, by others as a conservative. When he came to Washington, he told a reporter, "it would be healthier for our country to take its liberalism step-by-step rather than in one big dose."

Warburton, 37, was born in Wilmington, where he now lives with his wife, the former Elizabeth Grimm. They have no children. Warburton began private law practice in 1946, after four years in the Army. He joined the Young Republicans during World War II, and by June, 1951, was chairman of the Federation.



## the executive branch

### END-OF-SESSION BILLS

President Eisenhower has completed action on 513 Congress-passed bills brought to Colorado with him, the summer White House announced Sept. 4. The President signed into law 488 bills and killed 25 others by pocket veto.

Among the bills signed were measures revising the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1952 to make otherwise eligible petty offenders qualifiable for admission, authorizing the death penalty for peacetime espionage, facilitating private financing of merchant marine ship construction, providing \$2,781,499,816 in foreign aid, and authorizing miscellaneous navigation and flood control projects. Among those vetoed were the District of Columbia transit bill and a bill which would have allowed Illinois and the Chicago Sanitary District to divert more water from Lake Michigan.

### SOUTHEAST ASIA PACT

An eight-nation Southeast Asia collective defense treaty was signed in Manila Sept. 8. Signing for the United States was Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Sens. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The nations agreed that an armed attack against any of the signatories -- the others are Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan -- endangers the peace and safety of all.

### SURPLUS DISPOSAL

President Eisenhower Sept. 9 issued a statement of policy on disposal abroad of surplus farm commodities, as authorized by Congress. During the next three years, the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 authorizes the President to sell \$700 million in surplus commodities, and to give to friendly peoples farm products valued at \$300 million for relief of famine or other national disaster (CQ Weekly Report, p. 842). In his statement from Denver, the President said that "it is in the long-run interest of the American farmer, as well as all Americans, for this country to work with other nations in a mutual effort to expand international trade, and to promote the fuller convertibility of currencies, the freer movement of investment capital and the interchange of technical information."

### GLASSWARE DUTY

A recommendation for an increase in the import duty on some types of hand-blown glassware were rejected Sept. 9 by President Eisenhower. Three members of the Tariff Commission proposed the increase but the President rejected it and in letters to Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said competition from machine-made ware, not the existing trade agreement on duty, was the cause of the problems of the hand-ware industry.

### WORLD ATOMIC AGENCY

A new world agency -- without the Soviet Union -- is being formed to disseminate knowledge of peaceful uses of atomic energy, President Eisenhower announced Sept. 6. Nations which will join initially are Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa and France, he said. Others will come in later.

Sept. 9 top-level U.S. and Canadian atomic energy officials met in Washington to discuss cooperation under new provisions set up by Congress in its Atomic Energy Act revision (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1075).

### ANTI-DISCRIMINATION ORDER

President Eisenhower Sept. 2 signed an executive order strengthening the non-discrimination clause which is included in all contracts made by the federal government. The order specifically bans discrimination because of race, religion or national origin in upgrading, training and apprenticeship at any plant that has a government contract.

### HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE

President Eisenhower Sept. 7 completed membership of a five-man advisory committee on his 10-year \$50 billion highway building program. The program was outlined by Vice President Nixon at the annual Governors' Conference in Bolton Landing, N.Y., last July. The group is headed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, board chairman of Continental Can Co.

### 50-50 SPLIT

Foreign and American manufacturers will share equally in a \$27 million order for railroad equipment for India, Harold E. Stassen, director of the Foreign Operations Administration, said Sept. 3. FOA thus compromised a dispute between American manufacturers and several foreign firms which had submitted lower bids. FOA intends to give India 100 locomotives and 5,000 freight cars.

### POWER CONTRACT

Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel, new chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and K.D. Nichols, general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, in a statement Sept. 3 said a "meeting of minds has been achieved on all fundamental issues" of the Dixon-Yates power contract (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1142).

### COUNTERPART FUNDS

More than \$1 billion worth of European currencies in "counterpart funds" was put to work during the last fiscal year in countries receiving U.S. aid, the Foreign Operations Administration reported Sept. 8. Of this, 64 per cent was used for military projects. Counterpart funds (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1) accumulate as countries receiving U.S. funds deposit an equivalent amount of their own currencies for use on projects worked out jointly with this country.





## committee roundup

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### Action

#### FEDERAL PERSONNEL

**Committee.** The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

**Action.** Issued its monthly report on federal personnel and pay for July. In an accompanying statement, Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman, Sept. 4 said:

The payroll for civilian employment in executive agencies in fiscal 1954 totaled \$9,453,000,000, or \$410 million less than the fiscal 1953 payroll.

Federal civilian employment in fiscal 1954 averaged 2,367,777 compared with the fiscal 1953 average of 2,545,324.

Federal civilian employment at the close of fiscal 1954 (June 30, 1954) totaled 2,333,894 compared with the 2,469,640 employment total on June 30, 1953.

#### AIR FORCE BASES

**Committee.** Senate Armed Services Subcommittee headed by Francis Case (R S.D.).

**Action.** Sept. 3, after a closed-door hearing, approved construction work costing nearly \$250 million on Air Force bases in the Far East, Iceland, England and the Azores. The Subcommittee had been authorized to act for the full Committee.

**Background.** In a military construction bill of 1952, Congress authorized over \$1 billion for classified air base construction but required approval of each project by the Armed Services Committees of each house (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 211). The House Committee already has approved the latest construction proposals.

#### RED "COLONIZERS"

**Committee.** House Un-American Activities.

**Action.** Sept. 2 issued a report titled "Colonization of America's Basic Industries by the Communist Party of the U.S.A." The Committee made the following points in the report:

The Communist Party was sending men and women with college training into the nation's basic industries; about 100 of these "colonizers" were sent to work on auto assembly lines in Michigan.

During hearings in Michigan in May, the Committee said, 27 "colonizers" were uncovered in Flint, Mich.

"The problem of colonizers...calls for educational institutions to re-examine their curricula and staff to see if they are not in some way responsible for either making or developing this underground apparatus of the Communist Party."

### Hearings

#### HOUSING PROBE

**Committee.** Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee.

**Continued hearings** on alleged irregularities in government insured housing programs Sept. 2 and 3 in Los Angeles and moved to New Orleans Sept. 8, with Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) presiding (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1142).

**Testimony.** Sept. 2 and 3 (Los Angeles). Several witnesses said they were swindled under the FHA-backed home-modernization program.

Bennett said Sept. 3 the frauds were possible only "because dealers could get financing." He declared the Committee was disturbed by its finding that banks were more concerned with contractors and dealers than with "the plight of the little people who must pay the loans."

Hugo Steinmeyer, vice president of the Bank of America, testified Sept. 3 that the bank had handled more than a million FHA-backed loans totaling \$465 million in 15 years, and only 22,000 were defaulted. He said his bank's records showed relatively few complaints against fraudulent contractors.

Edward R. Benton, assistant cashier, asserted the Bank doesn't "win" when a customer is cheated, because the institution loses him as a customer. And, he added, "A wise home owner will not allow himself to be talked into a construction job by fast-talking salesmen."

Hyman Rubenstein, an Arizona builder, testified that he had once paid a \$1,000 "professional fee" to Leonard F. McDaniel, chief architect at the FHA office, Phoenix, for designing a shopping center that was never built. Rubenstein said he had made over \$200,000 in so-called "windfall" profits.

Sept. 8 (New Orleans). Paul Kapelow, president of a New Orleans construction company, denied that his firm had made any "windfall" profits, and asserted it had realized only "a reasonable contractor's profit" on several projects. Bennett said since Kapelow and his associates owned the projects in addition to constructing them, it would be improper to collect a contractor's profit. Committee Counsel William Simon accused Kapelow's firm of subterfuge in erecting and applying for a government-insured loan on a luxury apartment-hotel which appeared to be only one building but which actually is two.

#### Other developments.

Abraham Traub, lawyer for a Brooklyn housing project, agreed Sept. 7 to make his books available to the Committee in New York. He appeared in a closed session before Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R Md.), sitting as a subcommittee of one in Washington. Traub had earlier failed to appear with his books (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1142).

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) Sept. 9 demanded that "windfall builders" and persons who exploited the home-repair loan programs be barred from participating in future programs. He scored the "tendency toward a soft policy" exhibited by housing and Justice Dept. officials, and he termed a recent list of criminal indictments "not... too impressive."



## MCCARTHY CENSURE

**Committee.** Select Senate Committee to Study Censure Charges against Senator McCarthy.

**Resumed Hearings** Sept. 7 in inquiry into the conduct of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

**Background.** For background and charges see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1113; for proceedings Aug. 31 through Sept. 2, CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1143-1144.

**Proceedings.** Sept. 7. Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), Chairman, ordered the full report of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections be made part of the record. That Subcommittee in 1951-52 investigated the conduct of Sen. McCarthy. Watkins also made part of the record a Presidential order dated May 17, 1954, instructing Defense Department employees not to testify on conversations among officials in the Executive Department.

E. Wallace Chadwick, Committee counsel, read excerpts from a brief he and his staff had prepared on the Constitutional provisions, laws and Presidential orders and directives bearing on the five major categories of charges against McCarthy. The Senator's attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, charged the brief violated "the basic dictates of fair play" and should be placed in the record as a "vigorously partisan advocate's brief on the law" only. Williams said he would file his own brief.

Walter Winchell, the columnist was questioned about the "two-and-a-quarter page letter" McCarthy attempted to introduce at the Army-McCarthy hearings.

The questioning related to charges McCarthy received a classified document in possible violation of the Espionage Act and permitted a copy to fall into Winchell's hands.

Guy G. DeFuria, associate Committee counsel, noted that the letter, purported to be a copy of a confidential memorandum from J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Maj. Gen. A. R. Bolling had been described as classified information concerning espionage matters at Fort Monmouth, N.J. He asked Winchell if he had written a column May 6 in which he stated he had a copy of the letter. Winchell replied that he had. Asked where he got the letter, the columnist said at first that he would not reveal his sources of information and then that he did not know who had given him the letter.

Winchell testified he had asked Hoover whether he would be arrested if he published the letter. Hoover, Winchell said, said "Yes."

With Winchell's testimony the Watkins Committee completed formal presentation of evidence related to the five categories and containing 13 specific charges against the Wisconsin Senator.

**Sept. 8.** Williams opened Sen. McCarthy's defense by calling to the stand Maj. Gen. Kirke B. Lawton, retired, commanding general at Fort Monmouth at the time (October 1953) that the Senate Permanent Investigations (McCarthy) Subcommittee conducted an investigation there. Lawton declined to answer "on the basis of the Presidential directive of 17 May 1954...which prohibits members of the Executive Department from revealing conversations between employees thereof."

The Committee postponed a decision on whether it should order Lawton to testify.

William J. Harding, Jr., of New York, testified that during a hearing of the McCarthy Subcommittee in New York Feb. 18 he heard General Zwicker mutter "You S.O.B." just after McCarthy finished questioning the general.

McCarthy then testified in his own defense. Charges that he "abused" Gen. Zwicker grew out of his statement at a Subcommittee hearing in New York last April that the General was "unfit to wear the uniform." Gen. Zwicker had refused to answer when called on by McCarthy to testify on the honorable discharge of Major Irving Peress, a dentist denounced by McCarthy as a "Fifth Amendment" Communist. Zwicker said he was prohibited from giving the information by Presidential directive.

Williams asked McCarthy if he had said at that time, "You are not fit to wear the uniform."

"No," McCarthy replied, "I said he was not fit to wear the uniform of a general, and I think he was not. I think any man who says that it is right to give honorable discharges to known Communists is not fit to wear the uniform of a general. I said it then. I will say it now."

Zwicker, McCarthy said, "was one of the most arrogant, one of the most evasive witnesses that I have ever had before my committee, one of the most irritating."

**Sept. 9.** McCarthy resumed the stand to defend against the charge that he had called for government employees to give him evidence of what they considered wrongdoing even though forbidden to do so by executive orders. He began by reiterating that call. He answered "yes" when Williams asked whether he had said the oath to protect and defend the Constitution against all enemies "towers far above any Presidential directive."

McCarthy said that as chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee he had a duty to seek such information.

Williams attempted to introduce a brief concerning use of secret government information by other Senators and by Vice President Nixon. Chairman Watkins ruled (the Committee later backed him up) that the Committee could not go into activities of legislators other than McCarthy. Williams said he was shocked at the ruling.

Defense counsel turned then to the charge that McCarthy was contemptuous of an Elections Subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee that looked into his financial affairs in 1951-1952. Former Sen. William Benton (D Conn.) introduced a resolution Aug. 6, 1951, asking the investigation with a view to McCarthy's expulsion from the Senate. In defense, Williams offered another brief. McCarthy, it said, criticized the Subcommittee and declined its invitations to testify "because he recognized that it was ignoring completely all the rules applicable to an expulsion case which had been followed in an unbroken line of precedent by the Senate for 150 years."

Williams said in the brief that if the Subcommittee had subpoenaed McCarthy "he would, of course, have honored the mandate of the subpoena." McCarthy asserted the Subcommittee had exceeded its authority and in any event, three of its five members resigned before the investigation was completed, leaving it a powerless body. Watkins ordered the special committee's staff to explore the point.

In still another brief dealing with the contempt issue, Williams argued that the present 83rd Congress had no authority to punish one of its members by a resolution of censure for an offense committed against the 82nd Congress.

The day's testimony wound up with a clash between McCarthy and Watkins on McCarthy's attempt to introduce the "two-and-one-quarter page letter" as evidence against a charge involving his mere possession of it. McCarthy started to explain the document, and Watkins tried to stop him with the statement that the Committee was holding in abeyance a ruling on whether the document should be admitted.

A committee source confirmed that the special committee had subpoenaed Roy M. Cohn, who resigned as chief counsel of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee after the Army-McCarthy hearings. A subpoena also was issued for James N. Juliana, a staff member of the investigations subcommittee.

Sept. 10. Sen. McCarthy finished testifying in his own defense. He said he did not give the 2 1/4 page document to Winchell, nor did any member of his office or Committee staff.

Watkins personally accepted the controversial letters from McCarthy and then ordered a recess. When the Committee reconvened Watkins said the six members had decided to receive the 2 1/4 page letter as evidence but would not make it public or allow any testimony on it. Watkins said Brownell had advised the Committee that in his opinion the document contained security information and still could not be declassified. The Committee, Watkins said, had examined the letter and agreed that it is "a security document."

### ON TOUR

In Bonn Sept. 3, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, condemned the government of France for not standing behind the European Defense Community, asserted West Germany "must have full sovereignty restored forthwith," and predicted EDC would yet come into being because it was necessary.

### GERMAN REARMAMENT

Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.), on a fact-finding tour of U.S. military bases in Europe, said Sept. 3 in Wiesbaden, Germany that if Western Germany's rearmament was further delayed, "We might lose her."

### CHINESE SHELLING

Rep. Joseph F. Holt (R Calif.) told reporters Sept. 4 in Hong Kong he had been under Communist shellfire for 20 minutes while visiting Nationalist-held Quemoy Island off the mainland of Communist China.

### PEACE IN MIDDLE EAST

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said Sept. 8 in Cairo that he believes Egyptian Prime Minister Gamal Abdel Nasser offers "the best hope among the Arab world leaders for peace in the Middle East and friendship with the United States."

### COMMUNISTS SCORED

An American delegate to the Vienna congress of the Interparliamentary Union, Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.), Sept. 1 accused the Communist delegates of having "just backed up the old Red line in a more restrained way."

### "CAP" HARDING DIES

Victor Hunt (Cap) Harding, 68, executive director of the Democratic National Congressional Committee and former chief deputy sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, died of a heart ailment Sept. 9 while attending a meeting of the American Political Science Association in Chicago.

## Around The Capitol

### CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

#### EISENHOWER TO KNOWLAND

In a letter to Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), President Eisenhower replied in the negative to the Senate Majority Leader's proposal that the United States break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. James C. Hagerty, Presidential press secretary, told reporters Sept. 8 that the letter had been dispatched. Knowland made his suggestion Sept. 5 after Soviet fighter planes shot down a Navy patrol bomber off Siberia.

#### SBA REPORT

In a semi-annual report to the President and Congress, Wendell B. Barnes, head of the Small Business Administration, said Sept. 6 "small firms have continued to lose ground competitively to larger firms" in the past year. But he added "definite steps," including establishment of SBA in 1953, were being taken to halt this trend. Barnes reported that in its first year SBA approved 606 business loans totaling \$34,756,462.

#### REFUGEE VISAS

R. W. Scott McLeod, refugee administrator for the State Department, said in a letter to Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) Sept. 4 that 3,699 aliens had been admitted and 41 others here on temporary visas given permanent status under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. The figures were as of Aug. 13, McLeod said. The Act authorizes entry of 209,000 refugees and permanent residence rights to 5,000 aliens already in the country (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 242).

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) Sept. 6 demanded McLeod's removal as refugee chief because of "ineptitude and failure" in administering the program.

#### INDICTMENTS DISMISSED

Indictments against ex-Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D Mass.) and four associates in a surplus ship deal were dismissed by District Judge Luther W. Youngdahl Sept. 9. They had been indicted on charges of conspiring to defraud the government but Youngdahl ruled they had acquired immunity through testifying on much the same matter before a grand jury in 1952. Indictments against two other men were modified by the judge.

Background. Casey and his associates testified on their ship deals before a Senate subcommittee in 1952 (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 355). They were indicted late in 1953 but no announcement was made until Feb. 8, 1954 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 198).

#### HAYS ON FACTS FORUM

Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) said Sept. 4 that the radio-TV organization "Facts Forum" should be denied free air time and its tax-exempt status as a nonpartisan foundation re-examined. Hays, member of the special House (Reece) committee which investigated tax-free foundations (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1027), said a study by his staff had shown Facts Forum is not nonpartisan and consistently expounds one point of view.



## congressional quiz

1. Q--How many bills has President Eisenhower vetoed?

A--A total of 52 during the two years of the 83rd Congress. These include 21 regular vetoes (requiring a formal message from the President rejecting a bill while Congress is in session) and 31 "pocket" vetoes (where the Chief Executive simply does not sign a bill within 10 days after Congress has adjourned). Mr. Eisenhower's most important vetoes were his rejection of the government workers' pay raise bill and the movie admissions tax repeal.

2. Q--Were there any Presidents who never used either the regular or pocket veto power?

A--Yes, eight. They were John Adams and John Quincy Adams, Jefferson, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore and Garfield. The President who exercised the veto power most often was Franklin D. Roosevelt, who turned down 631 bills during his 12 years in the White House. Harry S. Truman vetoed 250 measures in his eight-year tenure.

3. Q--A friend of mine told me his Representative had already been elected to the next Congress. Aren't the elections in November?

A--About a fifth of the House -- 85 of the 435 Members -- have already been "elected" in the sense that they face no major party opposition, and hence they will win automatically in November. They include 83 Democrats (mostly from the South) and two Republicans. A total of 93 Representatives -- 81 Democrats and 12 Republicans -- had no major party opponents in the 1952 elections.

4. Q--How's the battle for control of the House of Representatives shaping up?

A--There are 103 marginal districts throughout the nation which could swing either way, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey. The GOP must fight to retain 65 of its seats, and Democrats have to put up a scrap to keep 38 seats they now hold. Some of the biggest issues involved are farm policy, in the Midwest and South; public power, in the Pacific Northwest; and drought and labor surpluses in several areas.

5. Q--Who talks most -- the 96 Senators or the 435 Representatives?

A--Despite its fewer Members, the Senate filled one and a half times as many pages of Congressional Record proceedings in the last Congress.

Totals for the 83rd Congress give the Senate 15,857 pages, and the House 10,275.

6. Q--What's that big fight between the American Legion and the American Medical Association all about?

A--The Legion favors continuing the program of giving treatment in Veterans Administration hospitals to veterans suffering from illnesses which are not service-connected, if the veterans say they can't foot the bill for private medical care. The AMA opposes federal hospitalization for non-service-connected disabilities, except where tuberculosis or mental disorders are involved. Legion spokesmen say AMA officials have "sacrificed their high principle in the interest of monetary consideration." The AMA retorts that "leaders of certain vets' organizations are planting the seeds of socialization."

7. Q--Were there more public or private laws passed in the last Congress?

A--There were 781 public laws enacted during the 83rd Congress, and 1,002 private laws. The latter measures apply only to specific individuals permitting certain aliens to stay in the United States, for instance, or granting compensation to persons hurt by government-owned vehicles.

8. Q--I've read that several Congressmen are now on "junkets" abroad. Where did that word "junket" come from?

A--The root comes from the Latin noun "juncus," meaning a bulrush, according to Webster's dictionary. The Italian equivalent means cream cheese served in a wicker basket. The term thus came to connote a banquet, and, finally, an outing at public expense.

9. Q--I've heard a lot about those joint conferences between Members of the House and Senate when the two chambers can't agree on a bill. Do all bills have to go through such a conference?

A--In fact, relatively few do. Only 112 went through conference in the 83rd Congress, though seven times that many public bills were enacted into law. There's no need for a conference if both Houses have passed a bill in exactly the same form or if the first house to pass it agrees to accept amendments to the bill made by the second house.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (3), (4) 1145-58; (5) 1109; (6) 1129.



## McCarthy On The Stand

The McCarthy defense ran through its answers at the censure hearings, with the Wisconsin Senator and Sen. Watkins (R Utah), chairman of the Select Committee, frequently at odds as to whether testimony was germane. McCarthy stomped from the stand to protest a ruling on the famed "2-1/4-page document" but returned to wind up his defense. In the end the Committee decided to receive the document as evidence but without making it public and without permitting testimony. At issue: Is the document "spurious" or/and did it reveal national secrets?

### Three For A Senate Seat

In South Carolina last week two men were announced candidates and a third an appointee to the seat left vacant by the death of Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D). Edgar A. Brown, Democratic party "loyalist," was nominated by the State Democratic Committee to run for the post Nov. 2. Ex-Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, former States Rights candidate for President, announced he would be a write-in candidate opposing Brown. Gov. Byrnes, a member of the "dissident" faction, appointed Charles E. Daniel, a Greenville contractor, to serve out the remainder of the late Senator's present term.

### Without The Soviet Union

A new world agency of nations is being formed to disseminate knowledge of the peacetime use of atomic energy, President Eisenhower announced. The Soviet Union was noticeably absent from the list.

### Wants McLeod Out

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) demanded that R.W. Scott McLeod of the State Department be removed from his assignment as Administrator of the Refugee

Relief Act of 1953, because of "ineptitude and failure." McLeod, in a letter to Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), said slowness in admitting the authorized limit of aliens was due largely to difficulty in obtaining American citizens' assurances that the aliens would be self-supporting.

### Mind-Meeting On Dixon-Yates

A meeting of minds has been achieved on all fundamental issues of the Dixon-Yates contract, the chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission announced.

### The Executive Branch

In Manila, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and two Members of Congress signed, for the U.S., an eight-nation collective defense treaty. President Eisenhower said no to a demand by Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) that the U.S. break diplomatic relations with Russia over the shooting down of a Navy patrol bomber. The President signed an executive order strengthening the nondiscrimination clause in contracts made by the Federal Government, completed signing bills passed by the 83rd Congress.

## Behind The Headlines

One hundred and three marginal seats in 32 states probably will determine control of the House in the 84th Congress. Election arithmetic would make it appear the Democrats have the edge here, since they have only 38 seats conceded to be in the "marginal" category, while Republicans must put up a fight to hold 65 "marginal" seats. In addition, the Democrats are in the minority, 213-218, and the minority has picked up seats in

every midterm election since 1900, with the exception of 1934.

But Republicans point out that elections are won by punching voting machines, not adding machines, and claim they have the ammunition to reverse midterm election tradition on Nov. 2. The new Republican Administration, they contend, has caught on with the voters, and that should be enough to upset pre-election arithmetic.

The Democrats appear equally confident. They're putting up a battle in the marginal districts this year, pointing to the fact that a swing of only five seats would give them absolute control of the House next time.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.